THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1796. [N° 1796.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c. —For Terms apply to CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take Care of Children, and who understands common Cooking and House Work.—Inquire of the Printer.

Sept. 22, 1796.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

THREE likely HORSES—Two of them fired by the NIMROD.—Inquire of the Printer.

September 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House with four Rooms on a Floor, with a Garden, &c. situate on the Point. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1796.

For SALE, by ETHAN CLARKE,

A Consignment of 3000 Bushels Turks-Island SALT—and a few Hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO.—He has also 2000lbs. of LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as usual, cheap for Cash.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber in South Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

To be Sold, by BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's Wharf,

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

Don Carlos Martinez de Yrujo,

Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, of his Catholic Majesty's Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that all such Passports as have been granted by Don Joseph de Jaudenes, for the Introduction of Flour and other Provisions into the Havanna, and that have not been carried into Execution previous to the public Notice given to his Catholic Majesty's Consul General, late Chargé des Affaires, Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, bearing Date 12th of July last, are declared to be null and void, as any Cargo which may be sent on to the Havanna in Virtue of said Passports, will not be admitted to an Entry at the above mentioned Port.

Philadelphia, 23d August, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1795.

To be Sold, by ROBERT STEVENS,

CLEAR and merchantable Pine Boards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Spruce Clapboards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Pine Shingles,
Corn by the Quantity or single Bushel,
Coarse Salt, Ditto, Ditto.
Three Thousand Weight Ship Bread,
Bricks by the Thousand.

Durants—Calimancoes—Lastings—Moreens &c.

Also a CONSIGNMENT of

3-4, 7-8, and Yard Wide Irish Linens, by the Box or Piece,
Spanish Brown by the Cask,
German Steel by the Tub,
Nankeens, by the Bale or Piece—Broadcloths—Kerseimeres, &c.
Good Bohea Tea, by the 100 Weight, Dozen, or Half-Dozen lbs.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN *and* HOLMES's *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the ferry Wharf.*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
100 Barrels of MENHAYDEN.
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,

A SLOOP of about 54 Tons Burthen, now lying at Col. Sherburne's Wharf,

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

Charleston, (S. C.) August 18, 1796.

Mr. BARBER,

By giving the following a place in your useful paper you will much oblige, Sir, your most obedient,

ALEXANDER C. WYLLY.

AS many scurrilous and illicit reports have been circulated, in the City of New York, by William Mills, jun. of Newport (Rhode-Island) in which Mr. Thomas Gabard, and myself have been the innocent victims, the eyes of an impartial public ought to be opened, matters ought to be canvassed and explained, and the merits and demerits of affairs be adjudged to deserving parties.—I shall therefore proceed to give a distinct relation concerning matters, commencing from my first acquaintance with *Captain* Mills 'till our separation at New York.

In the afternoon of the 21st of July, 1796, I arrived in Newport, from Providence, hearing that Captain Shaw had just sailed in the morning for Charleston, I immediately made inquiry whether there were any other vessel bound directly for that port, and was informed that Captain Mills in a pleasure boat of 18 tons only, would sail the next morning, and that he was the only one bound thither; anxious to revisit my country I overlooked the smallness of the vessel, called upon him, requested a passage to the abovementioned port, and demanded his price? his answer was, "Twelve dollars and find your own provisions." I informed him I lodged near the Liberty-Cap, and that I would be ready to attend him in the morning. I accordingly went on board as passenger, and arrived at New York.

Upon our arrival at New York, Captain Mills put the question to me, whether I would be willing to take his birth on board the schooner, and what I would advance him in that port, upon condition he made over to me all demands that he might have against Mr. John White, merchant (Charleston) for conducting the schooner Fly thither, according to agreements made between him and Captain Samuel Johnston, he informed us he had had a Mate's birth offered to him, at forty dollars per month, on board a vessel bound to Europe, and he did not wish to lose the chance: In objection to taking the business of conducting the Schooner to Charleston upon my hands, I informed him I had neither Quadrant nor Charts to assist me; he replied, that rather than that should be any obstacle, he would lend Mr. Thomas Gabard and myself his own Quadrant and Charts, upon condition we would forward them back to New-York, to his wife's sister, or send them to his wife in Newport, but he had rather have them sent to his wife's sister: After a little conversation to the same purport, I paid him to the amount of Twenty-three dollars in cash and articles, and took the following certificate from under his hand, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Gabard:

New York, July 25, 1796.

This is to certify, That I, William Mills, have received of Alexander Campbell Wylly, the sum of Twelve Spanish mill'd Dollars in cash, and Eleven Dollars in articles; and therefore do appoint and substitute him to act as myself, with Mr. Thomas Gabard, in conducting and navigating the Schooner Fly, of Charleston, to Charleston, there to be delivered to Mr. John White; and that the said Alexander Campbell Wylly shall, upon delivery of the said Schooner, called the Fly, of Charleston, receive what Premium might then be due on my part, for so conducting the said vessel to Charleston. I therefore do sign my name, and give up to the said A. C. Wylly all my right and privileges. Witness my hand this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1796.

Witness, WM. MILLS.
THOMAS GABARD.

Matters being settled, as I supposed, to the satisfaction of all parties, I harboured not an idea of his acting a treacherous part, and was therefore not aware of the shoals that threatened me. Placing the utmost confidence in him, and to make matters as easy as possible, in removing his effects from on board, Mr. Gabard and myself accompanied some of his articles, and saw them safely delivered at the merchant's, as he had requested us. After seeing the above properly deposited, I left Mr. Garbard at the merchant's store, with an intention of returning on board; but as I passed one of the docks, I espyed Daniel Lopez (the man who was left on board to assist Captain Mills, in removing the remainder of his articles) with a dray, and immediately asked him who he had left on board; he replied, that Captain Mills had sent him with his chest, and promised to tarry there until he returned; a few minutes after my separation with Lopez, I met Captain Mills, and being sensible that the vessel must be destitute of protection, I told Capt. Mills I did not thank him for sending Lopez away, and leaving the vessel without Mr. Garbard or myself being on board; he replied, there was no danger, no body would molest her. After sending Lopez on board, with orders not to leave the vessel, I went with Capt. Mills to his wife's sister's, to receive some linen she had to wash belonging to me, which as soon as I had obtained, I went directly to the Schooner, and the first salutation I received was, that Capt. Mills had conveyed both the Quadrant and the Charts from on board: Mr. Gabard and myself immediately went after him, to demand an explanation of such proceedings.—After searching through many streets, and making strict inquiry at his sister's house, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, we found him; in reply to our interrogation, Why he had removed the Quadrant and Charts, and endeavoured thus to lead us into difficulties? The only excuse that he could offer was, that he had been examining the Quadrant and Charts; and had discovered that the quicksilver was entirely washed off from the glasses, and that the Charts were totally ruined by the

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A WOMAN to take Care of Children, and who understands common Cooking and House Work.—Inquire of the Printer.

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THREE likely HORSES—Two of them sired by the NIMROD.—Inquire of the Printer.

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Upon our arrival at New York, Captain Mills put the question to me, whether I would be willing to take his birth on board the schooner, and what I would advance him in that port, upon condition he made over to me all demands that he might have against Mr. John White, merchant (Charleston) for conducting the schooner Fly thither, according to agreements made between him and Captain Samuel Johnston, he informed us he had had a Mate's birth offered to him, at forty dollars per month, on board a vessel bound to Europe, and he did not wish to lose the chance: In objection to taking the business of conducting the Schooner to Charleston upon my hands, I informed him I had neither Quadrant nor Charts to assist me; he replied, that rather than that should be any obstacle, he would lend Mr. Thomas Gabard and myself his own Quadrant and Charts, upon condition we would forward them back to New-York, to his wife's sister, or send them to his wife in Newport, but he had rather have them sent to his wife's sister: After a little conversation to the same purport, I paid him to the amount of Twenty-three dollars in cash and articles, and took the following certificate from under his hand, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Gabard:

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Witness, WM. MILLS.

THOMAS GABARD.

Mate's being settled, as I supposed, to the satisfaction of all parties, I harboured not an idea of his acting a treacherous part, and was therefore not aware of the shoals that threatened me. Placing the utmost confidence in him, and to make matters as easy as possible, in removing his effairs from on board, Mr. Gabard and myself accompanied some of his articles, and saw them safely delivered at the merchant's, as he had requested us. After seeing the above properly deposited, I left Mr. Garbard at the merchant's store, with an intention of returning on board; but as I passed one of the docks, I espyed Daniel Lopez (the man who was left on board to assist Captain Mills, in removing the remainder of his articles) with a dray, and immediately asked him who he had left on board; he replied, that Captain Mills had sent him with his chest, and permitted to tarry there until he returned; a few minutes after my separation with Lopez, I met Captain Mills, and being sensible that the vessel must be destitute of protection, I told Capt. Mills I did not thank him for sending Lopez away, and leaving the vessel without Mr. Garbard or myself being on board; he replied, there was no danger, no body would molest her. After sending Lopez on board, with orders not to leave the vessel, I went with Capt. Mills to his wife's sister's, to receive some linen she had to wash belonging to me, which as soon as I had obtained, I went directly to the Schooner, and the first salutation I received was, that Capt. Mills had conveyed both the Quadrant and the Charts from on board: Mr. Gabard and myself immediately went after him, to demand an explanation of such proceedings.—After searching through many streets, and making strict inquiry at his sister's house, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, we found him; in reply to our interrogation, Why he had removed the Quadrant and Charts, and endeavoured thus to lead us into difficulties? The only excuse that he could offer was, that he had been examining the Quadrant and Charts; and had discovered that the quicksilver was entirely washed off from the glasses, and that the Charts were totally ruined by the

rainy weather;—but that it was an eafy matter to fupply ourfelves with both; and rather than have any difpute, Mr. Gabard and myfelf were welcome to the Charts; we thanked him for the prefent (which he had a few moments before faid was totally ruined) and requefted him to lend us the Quadrant; that we would be at the expence of having it repaired; and that we would be anfwerable, if it was not fafely delivered according to his directions; "No! I will not lend it; but I'll fell it to you, for 16 dollars:" We refufed to purchafe it; and upon my telling him, he had not acted a manly part, immediately *Bully-like* dared me to walk out, and that he would prove himfelf a man; in what manner he intended to demonftrate the validity of his aflertion, I cannot form the leaft conjecture; but let the world form an idea, in what manner fuch an animal would proceed—"*Can the Ethiopian change his fkin, or the Leopard his* "*fpots?*"

Upon his refufing to lend us the promifed quadrant and charts, I requefted him to return and take command of the veffel again; he replied, he had nothing more to do with her. I then briefly told him, fhe fhould not go out from port, until I had fome fatisfaction for being thus trifled with.

We left him, and on our return happened to recollect the place of his intended abode. I concluded the quadrant and the charts muft have been left there. We therefore called upon the lady of the houfe; told her my name was Wylly; that I tarried on board the veffel Captain Mills commanded, and upon demanding the quadrant and charts, obtained them, and fet fail the next morning.

We have arrived fafe in Charleflon, the veffel has been fafely delivered to Mr. John White, and Mr. Mills's quadrant has been fafely entrufted to Capt. Shaw, who has promifed to fee it fafely delivered to Capt. Mills's wife; as for the charts, he made them a prefent to Mr. Gabard and myfelf; therefore we will not cumber Capt. Shaw's veffel with them.

European Intelligence.

French official accounts of battles on the Rhine.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Citizens Legiflators, July 6

"VICTORY is as faithful to the armies of the Republic in Germany, as fhe has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Rencheu.

"The army of the Rhine and Mofelle, after its brilliant paffage of the Rhine, had fucceffively engaged in feveral combats, which were the prelude to the moft important operations. A general battle took place on the 20th at Rencheu. The Republican troops alternately employed in imitation of the fkilful chiefs who commanded them, that national boldnefs which overthrows every thing that oppofes its impetuofity, and that unfhaken courage which refifts every effort. The enemy left in the power of the French 20 pieces of cannon, 1200 prifoners, 600 horfes, and a field of battle covered with dead bodies.—Their lofs is enormous. Such is the expreffion of Moreau, the commander in chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meufe did not remain a paffive fpectator of the victorious march of the Rhine and Mofelle. The divifion which had fallen back behind the Rhine, forcibly repaffed that river at Cologne, between Coblentz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy which defended the right bank, was compelled to fly with precipitation."

HULL, July 15.

An expreſs from London, brings advices, that the day before yeſterday, government received diſpatches from Gibraltar, ſaid to be of the moſt ſerious importance; they were diſpatched by the Governor in a very faſt ſailing tranſport, with orders to the Capt. to make the firſt Engliſh port, and ſet off expreſs to the War-office.

The intelligence brought by the Captain of the tranſport from Gibraltar, which arrived at the War office this morning, is ſaid to be that of conſiderable preparations going on at the camp of St. Roch, evidently intended to act offenſively againſt that fortreſs; as alſo a large body of forces having arrived at the lines, which for this month paſt have been cantoned in the village ten or twelve miles diſtant from the camp. But from the ſecret manner in which thoſe in official ſituations in the office have acted, ſince the receipt of the above diſpatches, nothing further has tranſpired; though it is evident, from the manner and conduct, they are of the moſt momentous nature.

LONDON, July 7.

Yeſterday morning, about ten minutes after 8 o'clock, William Henry Weſton and John Roberts, alias Colin Ricquliſt, convicted of forgery, were executed oppoſite the debtors door of Newgate. A little before eight o'clock they came on the ſcaffold, attended by a clergyman; and Weſton, either from a wiſh to conceal his countenance, or from the agitation of his mind, kept a handkerchief cloſe to his face, from the time of his coming out of the goal till the cap was drawn over his eyes, and died with it in his hand; he appeared to pay very little attention to any thing around him, and when his fellow-ſufferer offered to ſhake hands with him, he ſeemed to refuſe by turning his back; he was very handſomely dreſſed in black, with his hair powdered. Roberts appeared to meet his fate with great fortitude. On Tueſday night, Weſton was indulged in his cell with the company of a Divine and five friends, who remained with him till he aſcended the ſcaffold. The concourſe of people was immenſe. Each of their bodies were afterwards delivered to their friends.

It is reported, that the mother of Weſton died a few days ago in Ireland, of a broken heart.

Singularities.—The Pariſh of Dranie, county of Elgin, in Scotland, contains 2040 inhabitants, and has a ſea-port. There is no lawyer, writer, attorney, phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gypſey, Engliſhman, Iriſhman, foreigner of any deſcription, nor family of any religious ſect or denomination, except the eſtabliſhed church; there has not been an inſtance of ſuicide during the thirty-two years of the preſent miniſter's incumbency, nor has any native of the pariſh been hanged or baniſhed in the memory of man.

By the Ship Jenny, arrived at New York on Thurſday laſt, in 40 Days from London, we have the following freſh and important Advices, viz.

PARIS, July 20.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE,

Official Details.

From the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Bonames.

26th Meſſidor, July 14.

"Citizen Directors,

"IN my communication of the 21ſt Meſſidor, I had the honour to acquaint you, that the army under my command had paſſed the Lahn. I have now to preſent you with a detail of their operations up to this day.

"On the 22d, the left wing, under the command of General Kleber, croſſed the Lahn, in three diviſions.—The left diviſion, commanded by General Lefebvre, effected a paſſage near Giefſen. The centre diviſion, under the command of General Colaud at Wetzlar, and the diviſion on the right of Leun. Generals Lefebvre and Bonnard did not fall in with the enemy, but the advanced guard of General Colaud's diviſion, commanded by Adjutant general Ney, engaged in the plains in front of Burgbach General Ney's detachment, ſtationed in the vicinity of Obermeil, Mainheim and the Wetter, with the whole of his cavalry, in front of Niedermeil.

"Gen Kleber at the commencement, conſidered this battle only as a ſkirmiſh between the advanced guards; but the engagement preſently aſſumed a ſerious and moſt portentous aſpect. Adjutant general Ney, much inferior to the enemy in cavalry, advanced, and ſupported by the 20th demi brigade of light infantry, gained in an inſtant the ſummit of the firſt height. General Kleber rejoiced at the ſucceſs of this effort, and obſerving every column ſtationed where they had been directed, ordered General Ney to avail himſelf of his poſition, and eſtabliſh his poſts—but on receiving information that the enemy was in motion, and indicated a diſpoſition to make an attack, he directed General Colaud, who was encamped in the rear of Burgbach, to take a poſition in front of Oberweitel, for the purpoſe of ſupporting his advanced guard.

"While theſe arrangements were making ſeveral charges of cavalry were effected, in which the 11th regiment of dragoons and the 6th regiment of chaſſeurs diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The firſt of theſe corps having made a feint to retreat, contrived to lead the enemy's cavalry into an ambuſcade of infantry, who diſcharged a volley of ſmall ſhot and caſe ſhot. The carnage was dreadful.

"The village of Obermeil, of which our troops had previouſly taken poſſeſſion, was ſurrounded and attacked by the enemy with the utmoſt fury. Adjutant General Ney charged them with the greateſt impetuoſity, and repulſed them. The enemy rallied, returned to the charge, and took the poſt after being four times repulſed; but Adjutant General Ney having rallied his troops attacked, in his turn, and eventually ſucceeded in taking the village. This obſtinate and ſanguinary conflict terminated at nine o'clock in the evening.

"The detachment under the command of General Grenier, which had fled off by Weinburg, did not fall in with the enemy. The detachment under General Championet, which had fled off by Limburg, met the enemy at Oberſteiten. General Championet attacked, and the enemy retreated to Camberg, where, on their arrival, they covered the plains with their numerous cavalry, and planted their infantry in ambuſcade, in the wood of Winter. General Championet, at the head of his infantry, gained poſſeſſion of the heights on the right and left of Camberg, and general Kerr, at the head of the 11th dragoons and the 12th chaſſeurs, charged the enemy's cavalry with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were totally routed with dreadful ſlaughter.

"The battle was long and terrible. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead bodies. Thirty-five waggon loads of their wounded have been collected, and 50 priſoners taken, among whom is an officer of diſtinction, and 150 horſes.

"After this defeat the enemy brought freſh troops into the field, apparently to take their revenge; but a brigade of cavalry, of reſerve, having come up to ſupport the 11th dragoons and 12th chaſſeurs, and ſeveral cannon being diſcharged while their operations were ſuſpended, induced them to prefer a retreat. The conduct of the Republican troops in this battle merits the higheſt eulogium, and entitles them to the gratitude of their country. Gen. Kleber diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an eminent degree by his courage and military talents.

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"The advanced guard of the diviſion under General Colaud, commanded by Adjutant General Ney, advanced in purſuit of the enemy as far as Okſtadt. General Jacopin, at the head of the 43d brigade of infantry and the 11th regiment of dragoons, marched againſt Friedberg—The gates of that city were forced open, in deſpite of a briſk fire of muſquetry and artillery; and this column encouraged by its general, the adjutant-general Lacroix, and citizen Brudelſheim, aid de camp to general Colaud, entered the town, drove the enemy from thence, after having killed upwards of 200 men; a thirteen pounder and a ſtandard, after having been taken and retaken ſeveral times, remained with our troops.

"The diviſion of general Colaud and general Bonnard having arrived, the enemy found themſelves preſſed on both ſides, and were compelled to retreat. General Richepauſe and adjutant general Ney, purſued them until night. Beſide the piece of artillery taken at Friedberg, two others were on the plain before that town.—The loſs of the enemy in the affairs, of the 21ſt and 22d, may be eſtimated at 2000 men, of whom 500, including eight officers, have been made priſoners.

"We have loſt the citizen Rouilly, aid de camp to general Lefebvre, an officer of the greateſt merit, and whoſe zeal and valour could only be exceeded by his modeſty, and the excellent qualities of his heart.

"The column commanded by general Grenier [illegible] in with the rear of the enemy behind Homburg. General Oliver, at the head of two ſquadrons, attacked, [illegible] and purſued them with impetuoſity. He took [illegible] priſoners, of whom two are officers. The enemy [illegible] fifty dead upon the field of battle.

"The column commanded by general Championet found the enemy at Eich: They were attacked and [illegible] pulſed, but the ground was diſputed the whole day, [illegible] it was not until eight o'clock in the evening that General Championet reached the heights of Konigſtein. The column of general Bernadotte engaged the enemy on the heights of Neuhoff. They were driven near to Wiſbaden, with the loſs of ſome men killed and wounded, and twenty priſoners, of whom one was a Captain.

"On the 23d, the army halted to wait for proviſions, but in the mean time General Championet inveſted the fort of Konigſtein.

"On the 24th, the army was again on its march. The right wing paſſed the mountains and advanced on the plain of the Main. The left wing after having paſſed the Nidda, took a poſition before Frankfort.

"On the 25th, the magiſtrates of Frankfort were ſummoned to open the gates of that city. The Auſtrians who were then in garriſon, oppoſed it, ſo that the city was paſſed in deputations from the magiſtrates to the Auſtrian generals. But as the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to occupy the place, our artillery began to fire at 11 o'clock at night. In a ſhort time one quarter of the town was on fire. Then the Auſtrians began to offer propoſitions, and a capitulation was ſigned, of which I ſend a copy. On the following morning we entered into Frankfort.

"The troops have fought in all theſe actions with their uſual courage.

Signed, "JOURDAN."

LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy, had an audience of leave, on his return home, and immediately after Mr. King had a Cloſet audience to deliver his letters of credential, to which they were ſeverally introduced by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterell aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies.

The 23 inſt. Mr. Gore the American Commiſſioner was preſented to the King, by Mr. Pinckney.

At the ſitting of the Council of Ancients, on the 8th inſt. they declared, by a majority of 8s. that there were grounds of accuſation againſt Direct. Repreſentative of the People, and accordingly conſigned him to the High Court of Juſtice for trial.

The Inquiſition, it is ſaid, is to be baniſhed from Spain. From the well known hoſpitality of this Country it is probable, that with other Emigrants it may find ſhelter here.

In the Leyden Gazette of the 28th ult the whole of the effects of the Stadholder are adverriſed to be ſold by auction upon the 28th of July.

The accounts from Sir John Jervis ſtate the ſucceſs of Capt. Macnemara, of the Southampton frigate, in capturing a French frigate of 24 guns.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

An infectious diſorder rages with the greateſt violence amongſt the cattle in the vicinity of this city. Thoſe taken with it, almoſt all die within two or three days after they are firſt ſeized. One grazier has loſt, within a ſhort time, thirty head by this dreadful malady. The graziers are driving their cattle to the ſouthward of the city, towards Province Iſland, &c. in order to prevent them from the effects of it.

Sept. 23.

The important and diſtinguiſhed truſt of the Executive Power of the United States, will be, it is ſaid, entirely relinquiſhed by Preſident Waſhington upon the concluſion of the preſent conſtitutional term of that office; this event, if the report is well founded, is intereſting in a high degree, to every citizen of the United States; to whom in general the virtues and the ſervices of the HERO and the STATESMAN are ſacredly endeared; thoſe who partook of and witneſſed his glories in the field, and the wiſdom and prudence with which he conducted our armies to victory and independence, muſt feel a ſtill more warm and lively intereſt in his relinquiſhment of the helm of public affairs; and *all* who now partake in the bleſſings of peace and liberty under his ſteady adminiſtration, may derive ſome ſolace from the reflection, that he retires only to enjoy, free from the anxieties of a public life, the happineſs of retirement and domeſtic peace and tranquility, they will yet lament THE MAN is ſtill *partially abſent.*

To premiſe an event of ſo much moment upon the hazard of a very light ſurmiſe would be improper, to omit it where it is probable would be equally ſo, we are not authorized to aſſert that ſuch is the Preſident's determination; and make no doubt that if ſuch is his reſolution, the communication will not be withheld from the only authority whence it ought to derive full credit at a fit and becoming time.

We cannot, notwithſtanding, forbear offering an opinion upon the report, that its probability appears to us corroborated by many concurring circumſtances, and that therefore as we know no other man on whom the affections of the citizens of the union ſo univerſally and deſervedly centre, ſo we regret the event, while we give the report full credit.

We cannot withhold a wiſh kindered to the event, ſo cloſely interwoven with the political and civil circumſtances of the United States, that we may find a ſucceſſor, who after holding the greateſt office that can be conferred by a free people, ſhall retire with equal conſolation to himſelf, and glory to his country, and ſo amply poſſeſſed of the love and gratitude of his fellow citizens as will, when he retires, accompany GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Sept. 15.

On the 29th July, the United States brig Sophia, Capt. O'Brien, arrived at Liſbon in twenty-four days from the Delaware Capes, and was to proceed immediately after for Algiers.

Capt. Cathcart left Algiers the 8th May, and was one of the unfortunate priſoners held in ſlavery there for many years.

It is reported that Perroud, the late adminiſtrator of

rainy weather;—but that it was an eafy matter to fupply ourfelves with both; and rather than have any difpute, Mr. Gabard and myfelf were welcome to the Charts; we thanked him for the preſent (which he had a few moments before ſaid was totally ruined) and requeſted him to lend us the Quadrant; that we would be at the expence of having it repaired; and that we would be anſwerable, if it was not ſafely delivered according to his directions: "No! I will not lend it; but I'll ſell it to you, for 16 dollars:" We refuſed to purchaſe it; and upon my telling him, he had not acted a manly part, immediately *Bully-like* dared me to walk out, and that he would prove himſelf a man; in what manner he intended to demonſtrate the validity of his aſſertion, I cannot form the leaſt conjecture; but let the world form an idea, in what manner ſuch an animal would proceed—"*Can the Ethiopian change his ſkin, or the Leopard his* "*ſpots?*"

Upon his refuſing to lend us the promiſ'd quadrant and charts, I requeſted him to return and take command of the veſſel again; he replied, he had nothing more to do with her. I then briefly told him, ſhe ſhould not go out from port, until I had ſome ſatisfaction for being thus trifled with.

We left him, and on our return happened to recollect the place of his intended abode, I concluded the quadrant and the charts muſt have been left there. We therefore called upon the lady of the houſe; told her my name was Wylly; that I tarried on board the veſſel Captain Mills commanded, and upon demanding the quadrant and charts, obtained them, and ſet ſail the next morning.

We have arrived ſafe in Charleſton, the veſſel has been ſafely delivered to Mr. John White, and Mr. Mills's quadrant has been ſafely entruſted to Capt. Shaw, who has promiſed to ſee it ſafely delivered to Capt. Mills's wife; as for the charts, he made them a preſent to Mr. Gibard and myſelf; therefore we will not cumber Capt. Shaw's veſſel with them.

European Intelligence.

French official accounts of battles on the Rhine.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Citizens Legiſlators, July 6

"VICTORY is as faithful to the armies of the Republic in Germany, as ſhe has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Renchen.

"The army of the Rhine and Moſelle, after its brilliant paſſage of the Rhine, had ſucceſſively engaged in ſeveral combats, which were the prelude to the moſt important operations. A general battle took place on the 16th at Renchen. The Republican troops alternately employed in imitation of the ſkilful chiefs who commanded them, that national boldneſs which overthrows every thing that oppoſes its impetuoſity, and that unſhaken courage which reſiſts every effort. The enemy left in the power of the French 20 pieces of cannon, 1200 priſoners, 600 horſes, and a field of battle covered with dead bodies.—Their loſs is enormous. Such is the expreſſion of Moreau, the commander in chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meuſe did not remain a paſſive ſpectator of the victorious march of the Rhine and Moſelle. The diviſion which had fallen back behind the Rhine, forcibly repaſſed that river at Cologne, between Coblentz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy which defended the right bank, was compelled to fly with precipitation."

HULL, July 15.

An expreſs from London, brings advices, that the day before yeſterday, government received diſpatches from Gibraltar, ſaid to be of the moſt ſerious importance; they were diſpatched by the Governor in a very faſt ſailing tranſport, with orders to the Capt. to make the firſt Engliſh port, and ſet off expreſs to the War-office.

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"The advanced guard of the diviſion under General Colaud, commanded by Adjutant General Ney, advanced in purſuit of the enemy as far as Oberſtadt. General Jacopin, at the head of the 43d brigade of infantry and the 11th regiment of dragoons, marched againſt Friedberg.—The gates of that city were forced open, in deſpite of a briſk fire of muſquetry and artillery; and this column encouraged by its general, the adjutant-general Lacroix, and citizen Friedſheim, aid de camp to general Colaud, entered the town, drove the enemy from thence, after having killed upwards of 200 men; a thirteen pounder and a ſtandard, after having been taken and retaken ſeveral times, remained with our troops.

"The diviſion of general Colaud and general Bonnard having arrived, the enemy found themſelves preſſed on both ſides, and were compelled to retreat. General Richepauſe and adjutant general Ney, purſued them until night. Beſide the piece of artillery taken at Friedberg, two others were on the plain before that town.—The loſs of the enemy in the affairs, of the 21ſt and 22d, may be eſtimated at 2000 men, of whom 500, including eight officers, have been made priſoners.

"We have loſt the citizen Rouilly, aid de camp to general Lefebvre, an officer of the greateſt merit, and whoſe zeal and valour could only be exceeded by his modeſty, and the excellent qualities of his heart.

"The column commanded by general Grenier fell in with the rear of the enemy behind Homburg. General Oliver, at the head of two ſquadrons, attacked, routed and purſued them with impetuoſity. He took 130 priſoners, of whom two are officers. The enemy left ſixty dead upon the field of battle.

"The column commanded by general Championet found the enemy at Eſch: They were attacked and repulſed, but the ground was diſputed the whole day, and it was not until eight o'clock in the evening that general Championet reached the heights of Konigſtein. The column of general Bernadotte engaged the enemy on the heights of Neuheff. They were driven near to Wisbaden, with the loſs of ſome men killed and wounded, and twenty priſoners, of whom one was a Captain.

"On the 23d, the army halted to wait for proviſions; but in the mean time General Championet inveſted the fort of Konigſtein.

"On the 24th, the army was again on its march.—The right wing paſſed the mountains and advanced to the plain of the Mein. The left wing after having paſſed the Nidda, took a poſition before Frankfort.

"On the 25th, the magiſtrates of Frankfort were ſummoned to open the gates of that city. The Auſtrians who were then in garriſon, oppoſed it, ſo that the day was paſſed in deputations from the magiſtrates to us and the Auſtrian generals. But as the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to occupy the place, our artillery began to fire at ten o'clock at night. In a ſhort time one quarter of the town was on fire. Then the Auſtrians began to offer propoſitions, and a capitulation was ſigned, of which I ſend a copy. On the following morning we entered into Frankfort.

"The troops have fought in all theſe actions with their uſual courage.

Signed, "JOURDAN."

LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy, had an audience of leave, on his return home, and immediately after Mr. King had a Cloſet audience to deliver his letters credential, to which they were ſeverally introduced by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State, and conducted by Mr. Cotterell aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies.

The 23d inſt. Mr. Gore the American Commiſſioner was preſented to the King, by Mr. Pinckney.

At the ſitting of the Council of Ancients, on the 8th inſt. they declared, by a majority of 82, that there were grounds of accuſation againſt Drouet, Repreſentative of the People, and accordingly conſigned him to the High Court of Juſtice for trial.

The Inquiſition, it is ſaid, is to be baniſhed from Spain. From the well known hoſpitality of this Country it is probable, that with other Emigrants it may find ſhelter here.

In the Leyden Gazette of the 28th ult. the whole of the effects of the Stadholder are adverriſed to be ſold by auction upon the 28th of July.

The accounts from Sir John Jervis ſtate the ſucceſs of Capt. Macnamara, of the Southampton frigate, in capturing a French frigate of 24 guns.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

An infectious diſorder rages with the greateſt violence amongſt the cattle in the vicinity of this city. Thoſe taken with it, almoſt all die within two or three days after they are firſt ſeized. One grazier has loſt, within a ſhort time, thirty head by this dreadful malady. The graziers are driving their cattle to the ſouthward of the city, towards Province Iſland, &c. in order to preſerve them from the effects of it.

Sept. 13.

The important and diſtinguiſhed truſt of the Executive Power of the United States, will be, it is ſaid, entirely relinquiſhed by Preſident Waſhington upon the concluſion of the preſent conſtitutional term of that office; this event, if the report is well founded, is intereſting in a high degree, to every citizen of the United States; to whom in general the virtues and the ſervices of the HERO and the STATESMAN are ſacredly endeared; thoſe who partook of and witneſſed his glories in the field, and the wiſdom and prudence with which he conducted our armies to victory and independence, muſt feel a ſtill more warm and lively intereſt in his relinquiſhment of the helm of public affairs; and *all* who now partake in the bleſſings of peace and liberty under his ſteady adminiſtration, may derive ſome ſolace from the reflection, that he retires only to enjoy, free from the anxieties of a public life, the happineſs of retirement and domeſtic peace and tranquility, they will yet lament THE MAN *is ever partially abſent.*

To pronounce an event of ſo much moment upon the hazard of a very light ſurmiſe would be improper, to omit it where it is probable would be equally ſo, we are not authoriſed to aſſert that ſuch is the Preſident's determination; and make no doubt that if ſuch is his reſolution, the communication will not be withheld from the only authority whence it ought to derive full credit at a fit and becoming time.

We cannot, notwithſtanding, forbear offering an opinion upon the report, that its probability appears to us corroborated by many concurring circumſtances, and that therefore as we know no other man on whom the affections of the citizens of the union ſo univerſally and deſervedly centre, ſo we regret the event, while we give the report full credit.

We cannot withhold a wiſh kindered to the event, ſo cloſely interwoven with the political and civil circumſtances of the United States, that we may find a ſucceſſor, who after holding the greateſt office that can be conferred by a free people, ſhall retire with equal conſolation to himſelf, and glory to his country, and ſo amply poſſeſſed of the love and gratitude of his fellow citizens as will, when he retires, accompany GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Sept. 15.

On the 19th July, the United States brig Sophia, Capt. O'Brien, arrived at Liſbon in twenty-four days from the Delaware Capes, and was to proceed immediately after for Algiers.

Capt. Cathcart left Algiers the 8th May, and was one of the unfortunate priſoners held in ſlavery there for many years.

It is reported that Perroud, the late adminiſtrator at

Cape-Francois, is arrived at the fort, in one of the vessels from that place.

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, Captain Barney, dated the 2d of September.

Commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you in your city, but being chased on the coast by a superior force, were obliged to alter our destination. Write to me at the Cape."

Those who doubt the authenticity of the letter from an officer on board Capt. Barney's ship, from which an extract was published in our paper of yesterday,—may be gratified with a sight of the original, by applying at No. 256, South Front street.

There is a letter in town from an officer of Admiral Murray's fleet, which says, that after leaving the ship, the other two of Captain Barney's squadron escaped—they were pursued, but not one of the English ships could fall with them—After the escape the chase was given over as fruitless. Barney's ships, the letter adds, sailed beyond all example.

The accounts from Lisbon by the Independant, were very gloomy indeed; an universal confusion prevailed at the court and the people of all ranks, on account of the hostile threats of the French, and certain information from the court of Madrid, that a private treaty was on foot between the courts of London and Madrid.

It was understood that Mr. Pinckney, our minister had already had the audience of his Catholic majesty to present his credentials as ambassador to the court of Portugal, which was to occur without delay. But the progress against him and the future event of his mission is uncertain.

The most active preparations were, however, carrying on in all parts of Portugal, to put it in a state of defence of the country; and the expedient of impressing men for the army has been resorted to, in order to accomplish the more speedily the augmentation of troops.

The first division of the Brest fleet had arrived, the second being the most valuable was hourly expected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9

It is in politics as in philosophy, the more we know, knowledge and best of it is obtained by experiment. Fortunately for us these experiments, to instructive to nations, are trying not at our cost. The U. S. is a favorable one in which, we hope, the good effects of republican principles in purging off the bale alloy of democracy. The democrats in this country—as well as in this, have always ridiculed the nature of man, and with as little knowledge of it as ignorant philology, have pretended to found government upon his virtues. Disdaining experience, whilst the page of history has confirmed the maxims of good sense, they established the dissolution of the legislature into two branches. First, says Drouet, the head of the post society found out and published in our Gazettes, that to England nothing more is wanting to make it a republic, but a King. This seems to have been the spark that kindled the wild passions to plot the most horrid crimes, to burn, rob and slay. The French Canaille was very like the present.

Mark it well, wise men of America, our democrats hold the very same principles. When they speak evil, they condemn the Senate as useless and aristocratical.—When they are afraid to speak, their actions explain their views. From the very first, they have attacked the Senate in every gazette, and very lately they got their creature to make that body and the President nothing and the House of Representatives *every thing*.

Drouet established an *insurrectional* committee, in like manner, our Democrats have their self-created societies.—The French plotters pretended to be *zealous for liberty*. This is the very character affected by Bache's, Greenleaf's, and Adam's anarchical papers—Who can trace the changes they have rung upon the words *patriotic party, balance in government?* They have so easily claim to the title of exclusive patriotism—let them meet it with as much honor as Drouet and his associates did, and with rather more safety to their precious necks.

Simple democracy is certainly as much exploded in France and America. Let it govern as long as a frenzy may begin benefit, but it has the same power, it will soon become not only rash and wicked, but will lose its own liberty and independence, and become the invader of the rights and property of the citizens. These are old truths in this country, but government has ever proceeded on the true republican principle of a divided legislature. Republicanism requires a single, responsible and energetic executive. Yet every day do the democrats assail the French constitution for having four. This betrays as little rashness and ignorance of the science of politics. For at this time of day, who can know any thing is ignorant that where the executive power is too weak there can be no strength in the laws, no means of self preservation for the public liberty?

Let us remain at peace, and if our insurrectional committees, our exclusive patriots, the terrorists, who would have driven the constituted authorities into the rejection of the treaty, if they should not be able to erect the guillotine upon the ruins of law and liberty, we may not only continue to preserve our heads, but to be as we now are, the happiest people on the Globe.

September 16.

LATEST ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Jenny from London, we have received London Papers to the 28th of July. Among the most important articles are the official accounts of the advances of the French armies to, and the capture of the city of Frankfort, which we have this day given at large. Other articles begin to speak more confidently of a negociation for peace having taken place with the Emperor; those under the Vienna head particularly, although we do not find any official or positive date on which the circumstance is founded. On this subject, however, a letter from a gentleman at Deal to his friend in this city, dated 26th July, and received by the Jenny, has the following remarks: "I have just landed at this place from Havre. There is positive news that the Emperor has acceded to the terms proposed by the French, and that peace will shortly take place.

NEW-LONDON, September 15.

Last Thursday evening the store of David and John Deforest of Newfield in this state, was discovered to be on fire, on breaking it open, they found the boy who attended the store, Shelton Edwards, son of Mr. Samuel Edwards of that place, murdered, having his brains beat out and his throat cut. The store was robbed of 700 dollars in bank notes, and 800 dollars in silver. No goods were taken, but great part was injured by the fire.

Two persons supposed to be the perpetrators of this horrid act have been apprehended within the borders of New York, and lodged in gaol.

PROVIDENCE, September 17.

By a Letter from Halifax we learn, that the two Commissioners appointed by the United States and Great Britain, for ascertaining the true St. Croix River, as a boundary Line between the United States and the British Territory, have agreed on one Hon. Egbert Benson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the State of New-York, as the third Commissioner, and dispatched a Vessel for New York to convey him to St. Andrews, a little Town near the controverted Limits, at which Place the Commissioners are to meet by Adjournment on the 31st Day of October next, when it is expected they will be a few Days only, and then return home.—It has also been agreed that the Court shall be held in New York the ensuing Spring, in order the Agents will have Time to prepare their Papers.

A Gentleman from near the following just Remark on the Commissioners Business—"It gives a Pleasure to every Citizen of America, to see the Commissioners, and to know that they have entered upon the Business of their Mission, as Judge Benson."

NEW-PORT, September 22.

We hear from Bristol, that on the Completion of the Bridge, which connects that Island with the Main at Howland's Ferry—The Plan of Union which is now completed, seems a Measure of great Safety against the Dangers of such Works of Art. The Embankment is made by a large Quantity of Stone, the Piers having been first driven level with the Bottom.

Last Week, Capt. Peleg Clarke came into Execution, for a Debt due to the Estate of the late Col. John Collins of Providence, who died Insolvent; and Commissioners were appointed to sell the Materials necessary to complete the Work.—Capt. Clarke executed the Deed of Sale to Mr. Alexander Thomas, of this Island, and is now at Work Mr. Thomas, assisted by Mr. Mowry, are diligently employed in preparing the Piles, to complete the Bridge this Fall.

Capt. Thomas, in the Sloop Gazette, of Philadelphia, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Hamburgh. He was informed by a Vessel he boarded off Sandy-Hook, that the Dutch had taken the City of Utrecht.—This is also spoken of in the London Papers, but not confirmed.

Paris Papers, to the 24th July, brought by Captain Isaac Coles, in the American Ship Sarah, from Bordeaux, contain the Particulars of the Surrender of the Citadel of Frankfort on the Maine, and the Capitulation, which we have already published. Two Pieces of Cannon were taken. The Head Quarters of General Bonaparte were at Leghorn, on the 2d June—he had ordered the Citadel of the Town to be put in a State of Defence, and the Property belonging to the Enemies of the Republic—and had demanded Security from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for his Conduct on the French Flag, by the British in that Port.

Married] At New London, by the Rev. Henry Channing, Rev. William PATTEN, of this Town, to Miss Hannah HEATHER of that City.

Died] At Providence, (after a long and distressing Illness, which he supported with Christian Fortitude) Mr. SAMUEL ARNOLD, Printer, aged 30 Years.

—At Providence, after a long and distressing Illness, which he supported with Christian Fortitude, Mr. SAMUEL ARNOLD, Printer, in the 30th Year of his Age.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

A REVIEW and Field Day of the following Regiments and Corps of Militia in the Counties of Newport and Bristol, under the Command of Brigadier General [illegible], will take Place as follows, viz

The 1st Regiment in the County of Newport on Monday the 26th Inst.—The 2d Regiment in said County on Tuesday the 27th.—The Regiment and Independent Company of Bristol on Wednesday the 28th, provided the Weather on these Days proves fair, if not, then on the first following fair Days, in the like Order.—The Field and Staff of Regiments for each of the aforesaid Counties, the respective Companies of Horse and Artillery, Officers and Privates, with all their Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition, to be made to the Brigade Major as soon after the Review as possible.

By Order of the Brigadier General,
THOS. RUSSELL,
Major & Inspector of Brigade.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept 19

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Maryland, Gardner,	Port-au-Prince
—— Providence, Arnold,	Port de Paix
—— Bee, Mabel,	Somerset
—— Betty, Smith,	Alexandria
Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,	savanna
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop George, Brown,	New York
Schooner Cincinnati, Whitney,	Ditto
Sloop Union, Carr,	Philadelphia
—— Martha, Read,	Boston
Schooner Nancy, Coggeshall,	North Africa
—— Harriet, Slocum,	West Indies
Sloop Ranger, Allin,	

WANTED,

To take Care of a Child,

A Steady WOMAN that can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept 5, 1796.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island BRIDGE

are hereby notified, that the Directors have assessed Fifteen Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treasurer at his House on or before the Fifth Day of the next Month. SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept 19, 1796.

To be Sold at VENDUE,

On FRIDAY, 23d Inst.

At the AUCTION ROOM,

At Half past Nine o'Clock.

3 Pieces Superfine Broadcloths,

3 Pieces Velvets,
10 Pieces Shirting and Apron Checks,
10 Reams Writing Paper,
3 Pieces Kerseymere,
1 Dozen Men's Hats,
3½ Dozen green & blue Edge Plates,
2 Quarter Casks L. M. Sherry Wine,
10 Pieces India Cotton Romals,
10 Pieces Ditto Bandannoes,
10 Pieces Ribbons—and sundry other Articles.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaign & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mouseum Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

To be Sold, or leased,

A valuable Farm, something

more than a Mile from the State House:—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Season, and 17 Acres of Meadow land down in Orass seed within these 3 Years —— On the Premises is a good Farm-House, and every necessary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VERY good second-hand CHAISE—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept 19, 1796.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 9th Instant, an Indentured Lad, named JOSEPH WEEDEN, 16 Years old, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, had on a light coloured Jacket, blue Vest, and grey Trowsers of Woollen; carried with him sundry Articles of Clothing; walks Stooping, and has a sheepish Look.—Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and deliver him to the Subscriber, shall receive SIX CENTS Reward, and no Charges, paid by

JOB B. CLARKE.

N B. All Persons are forbid harbouring or employing said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

THOSE Persons who have Demands against the Estate of GEORGE LAWTON, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY LAWTON, Executrix.

Portsmouth, 17th September, 1796.

For SALE, by

Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE *lately occupied by* CLARKE & HAMMOND,

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Windward & Leeward Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto,
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glass,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, per Gross or Cask,
Brass Kettles—Caboose,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindstones,
First Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

A Set of COOPER'S Tools, with the Jointer—Truss Hoops, and a leathern Molasses HOSE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Ten-Plate Stove, with the Pipe;

AND

An OPEN STOVE.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept 5, 1796.

☞ *Advertisements omitted this Week will be inserted our next.*

Cape-Francois, is arrived at the fort, in one of the veſſels from that place.

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, Commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleaſure of ſeeing you in your city, but being chaſed on the coaſt by a ſuperior force, were obliged to alter our deſtination. Write to me at the Cape."

Thoſe who doubt the authenticity of the letter from an officer on board Capt. Barney's ſhip, from which an extract was publiſhed in our paper of yeſterday,—may be gratified with a ſight of the original, by applying at No. 176, South Front ſtreet.

There is a letter in town from an officer of Admiral Murray's fleet, which ſays, that after taking one ſhip, the other two of Captain Barney's ſquadron eſcaped;—they were purſued, but not one of the Engliſh ſhips could ſail with them—After two days the chaſe was given over as fruitleſs. Barney's ſhips, the letter adds, ſails beyond all example.

The accounts from Lisbon by the Independant, wear a very gloomy aſpect; an univerſal conſternation pervades the court and the people of all ranks, in conſequence of the hoſtile threats of the French, and certain notifications from the court of Madrid upon the political connections ſubſiſting between the courts of Lisbon and St. James's.

It was underſtood at Lisbon, that the Spaniſh miniſter had officially ſignified the intention of his Catholic majeſty to permit a French army of 70,000 men to march through his dominions, into Portugal, unleſs the latter court without delay ſhut all her ports againſt and forbid the future entry of Britiſh veſſels.

The moſt active preparations were, however, carrying on in all parts of Portugal, to raiſe an army for the defence of the country; and the expedient of impreſſing men for the army had been reſorted to, in order to accompliſh the more ſpeedily the collection of a large force.

The firſt diviſion of the Brazil fleet had arrived, the ſecond being the moſt valuable was hourly expected.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

It is in politics as in philoſophy, the moſt of our knowledge and beſt of it is obtained by experiment. Fortunately for us theſe experiments, ſo inſtructive to America, are trying not at our coſt. France is a fiery furnace in which, we hope, the gold of republican principles is purging off the baſe alloy of democracy. The democrats in that country as well as in this, have diſregarded the *nature* of man, and with all the bluſtering conſequence of ignorant philoſophy, have pretended to found government upon his rights. Deſpiſing experience, which for ages has confirmed the maxims of good ſenſe, they abhor'd the diviſion of the legiſlature into *two* branches. That, ſays Drouet, the head of the plot lately found out and publiſhed in our Gazettes, that is Engliſh, nothing more is wanting to make it a monarchy, but a king. This ſeems to have been the ſpark that kindled his wild paſſions to plot the moſt horrid crimes, to burn, rob and kill. The French Cataline was very like the ancient.

Mark it well, wiſe men of America, our democrats hold the very ſame principles. When they ſpeak out, they condemn the Senate as uſeleſs and ariſtocratical.—When they are afraid to ſpeak, their actions explain their views. From the very firſt, they have abuſed the Senate in every gazette, and very lately they did their utmoſt to make that body and the Preſident *nothing*, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives *every thing*.

Drouet eſtabliſhed an *inſurrectional* committee, in like manner, our Democrats have their inſurrectional clubs.—The French plotters pretended to be *excluſive patriots*. This is the very character aſſumed by the party in Bache's, Greenleaf's, and Adam's anarchical papers—who forgets the changes they have rung upon the words *patriotic party, balances in government?* They have an early claim to the title of excluſive patriots—let them wear it with as much honor as Drouet and his accomplices and with rather more ſafety to their precious necks.

Simple democracy is certainly going into diſgrace in France and America. Let it go. A ſingle aſſembly may begin honeſt, but if it has the whole power, it will ſoon become not only raſh and wicked, but will loſe its own liberty and independence, and become the invader of the rights and property of the citizens. Theſe are old truths in this country, our government has ever proceeded on the true republican principle of a divided legiſlature. Republicaniſm equally requires a ſingle, reſponſible and energetic executive. Yet very lately one of the democratic gazettes extol'd the French conſtitution for having *five*. This betrays no little raſhneſs and ignorance of the ſcience of politics. For at this time of day, who that knows any thing is ignorant that where the executive power is too weak there can be no ſtrength in the laws, no means of ſelf preſervation for the public liberty?

Let us remain at peace, and if our inſurrectional committees, our excluſive patriots, the terroriſts, who would have driven the conſtituted authorities into the rejection of the treaty, if they ſhould not be able to erect the guillotine upon the ruins of law and liberty, we may not only continue to preſerve our heads, but to be as we now are, the happieſt people on the Globe.

September 16.

LATEST ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Jenny from London, we have received London Papers to the 28th of July. Among the moſt important articles are the official accounts of the advances of the French armies to, and the capture of the city of Frankfort, which we have this day given at large. Other articles begin to ſpeak more confidently of a negociation for peace having taken place with the Emperor; thoſe under the Vienna head particularly, although we do not find any official or poſitive date on which the circumſtance is founded. On this ſubject, however, a letter from a gentleman at Deal to his friend in this city, dated 26th July, and received by the Jenny, has the following remarks: "I have juſt landed at this place from Havre. There is poſitive news that the Emperor has acceded to the terms propoſed by the French, and that peace will ſhortly take place.

NEW-LONDON, September 15.

Laſt Thurſday evening the ſtore of David and John Deforeſt of Newfield in this ſtate, was diſcovered to be on fire; on breaking it open, they found the boy who attended the ſtore, Shelton Edwards, ſon of Mr. Samuel Edwards of that place, murdered, having his brains beat out and his throat cut. The ſtore was robbed of 700 dollars in bank notes, and 200 dollars in ſilver. No goods were taken, but great part was injured by the fire.

Two perſons ſuppoſed to be the perpetrators of this horrid act have been apprehended within the borders of New York, and lodged in gaol.

PROVIDENCE, September 17.

By a Letter from Halifax we learn, that the two Commiſſioners appointed by the United States and Great-Britain, for aſcertaining the true St. Croix River, as a boundary Line between the United States and the Britiſh Territory, have agreed on the Hon. Egbert Benſon, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the State of New-York, as the third Commiſſioner, and diſpatched a Veſſel for New York to convey him to St. Andrews, a little Town near the controverted Limits, at which Place the Commiſſioners are to meet by Adjournment on the 3d Day of October next, where it is expected they will ſit a few Days only, and then return home.—It has alſo been agreed that the Cauſe ſhall be heard in New York the enſuing Spring, as the Agents will require Time to prepare for that Purpoſe.

A New-York Paper contains the following juſt Remark on the above mentioned Buſineſs:—"It gives us Pleaſure to hear of this amicable Agreement of the Commiſſioners, and to know that they have fallen upon ſo diſtinguiſhed and impartial a Man as Judge Benſon."

NEWPORT, September 20.

We felicitate the Public on the Completion of the Bridge, which connects this Iſland with the Main at Howland's Ferry.—The Plan upon which it is now conſtructed, ſeems to inſure it againſt the Dangers of both Wind and Tide. The Foundation is ſecured by a large Quantity of Stone, the Piles having been firſt driven ſeveral Feet below.

For this Public Object being carried into Execution, we are indebted to the indefatigable Zeal of Col. *John Cooke*, of Tiverton, who, from his Situation and Connections, was able to collect the Materials neceſſary to complete the arduous Work.—Col. Cooke entruſted the Architecture to Major *Alexander Thomas*, of this Iſland, and the working the Machinery for driving the Piles, to Mr. *Luther Lincoln* of Connecticut, who have executed the Buſineſs, it is ſaid, with a *Faithfulneſs* ſuperior to what it was before, and that the Beauty and Strength of the Bridge do Credit to their Abilities. We ſincerely hope the Proprietors may be repaid from the Toll, and the Public may long enjoy the Advantages reſulting from this laudable Undertaking.

Capt. Meaſe, of the Ship Margarette, of Philadelphia, arrived at New York on Wedneſday laſt, from Bourdeaux. He was informed by a Veſſel he ſpoke at Sea, that the Dutch had retaken the Cape of Good Hope.—This is alſo ſpoken of in the London Papers, but not authentic.

Paris Papers, to the 14th July, brought by Captain Meale, contain official Accounts of the Surrender of the Citadal of Milan, in which 2800 Priſoners, and 150 Cannon, with large Quantities of warlike Stores, were taken. The Head Quarters of General Buonaparte were at Leghorn, the 28th of June—he had ordered the Conſul of the French Republic to put Seals upon all the Property belonging to the Enemies of the Republic—and had demanded Satisfaction from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, for an Inſult on the French Flag, by the Britiſh in that Port.

MARRIED]—At New London, by the Rev. Henry Channing, the Rev. WILLIAM PATTEN, of this Town, to Miſs HANNAH HURLBUT, of that City.

DIED]—At Flushing (Long Iſland) in the 77th Year of his Age, GERARD G. BEEKMAN, Eſq; a worthy and reſpectable Citizen of New York; whoſe Hoſpitality and good old Wine, endeared him to many Friends. He retired from Buſineſs to paſs the Remainder of his Life in Quiet, and enjoy thoſe rational Amuſements, which the delightful Plains of Long Iſland afforded him.

—At Boſton, Mr. EZEKIEL RUSSELL, Printer, aged 53 Years.

—At Providence, after a long and diſtreſſing Illneſs, juſtly regretted by all who knew him, Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, Innholder, in the 36th Year of his Age.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

A REVIEW and Inſpection of the following Regiments and Corps of Militia in the Counties of Newport and Briſtol under the Command of Brigadier General Allin, will take Place as follows, viz.

The 1ſt Regiment in the County of Newport on Monday the 26th inſtant—The 2d Regiment in ſaid County on Tueſday the 27th. The Regiment and Troop of Horſe in the County of Briſtol on Wedneſday the 28th, provided the Weather on thoſe Days proves fair, if not, then on the firſt following fair Days, in the like Order.—The Hour and Place of Rendezvous for each to be appointed by the reſpective Commandants.—Returns of Officers, non commiſſioned Officers and Privates, with a State of their Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition, to be made to the Brigade Major as ſoon after the Review as poſſible.

By Order of the Brigadier General,
THO's. RUSSELL,
Major & Inſpector of Brigade.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Sept 19

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Maryland, Gardner,	Port-au-Prince
—— Providence, Arnold,	Port de Paix
—— Bee, Marbel,	Somerſet
—— Betſy, Smith,	Alexandria
Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,	Savanna
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop George, Brown,	New York
Schooner Cincinnati, Whitney,	Ditto
Sloop Union, Carr,	Philadelphia
—— Martha, Read,	Boſton
Schooner Nancy, Coggeſhall,	North
—— Harriet, Slocum,	Africa
Sloop Ranger, Allin,	Weſt Indies

WANTED,
To take Care of a Child,
A Steady WOMAN that can be well recommended.
Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept 5, 1796.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have aſſeſſed Fifteen Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treaſurer at his Houſe on or before the Fifth Day of the next Month. SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*
Sept. 19, 1796.

To be Sold at VENDUE,
On FRIDAY, 23d Inſtant,
At the AUCTION ROOM,
At Half paſt Nine o'Clock,
3 Pieces Superfine Broadcloths;
2 Pieces Velvets,
10 Pieces Shirting and Apron Checks,
10 Reams Writing Paper,
3 Pieces Kerſeymere,
1 Dozen Men's Hats,
50 Dozen green & blue Edge Plates,
2 Quarter Caſks L. H. Sherry Wine,
10 Pieces India Cotton Romals,
10 Pieces Ditto Bandanoes,
20 Pieces Ribbons—and ſundry other Articles.
Newport, Sept. 20, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.
Kaign & Caboone,
A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,
INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and courſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

To be Sold, or leaſed,
A valuable Farm, ſomething more than a Mile from the State-Houſe:—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Seaſon, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Graſs Seed within theſe 3 Years.—On the Premiſes is a good Farm-Houſe, and every neceſſary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,
A VERY good ſecond-hand CHAISE—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 9th Inſtant an indentured Lad, named JOSEPH WEEDEN, 16 Years old, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, had on a light coloured Jacket, blue Veſt, and grey Trowſers of Woollen; carried with him ſundry Articles of Clothing; walks ſtooping, and has a ſheepiſh Look.—Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and deliver him to me the Subſcriber, ſhall receive SIX CENTS Reward, and no Charges, paid by
JOB B. CLARKE.
N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Boy, on Penalty of the Law.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of GEORGE LAWTON, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to
MARY LAWTON, Executrix.
Portſmouth, 17th September, 1796.

For SALE, by
Ethan Clarke,
At the STORE lately occupied by CLARKE & HAMMOND,

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Windward Iſland Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto,
Sherry Wine (firſt Quality) per Caſk,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Porter, per Caſk or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
A Set of COOPER's Truſs Hoops, and a leatbern Tools, with the Jainter—
Molaſſes HOSE.
9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glaſs,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, per Groce or Caſk,
Braſs Kettles—Cabouſes,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindſtones,
Firſt Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
A Ten-Plate Stove, with the Pipe;
AND
An OPEN STOVE.
Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept 5, 1796.

☞ *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted our next.*

Mr Matthew Pearce

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1796. [N° 1796.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c. —For Terms apply to CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take Care of Children, and who understands common Cooking and House Work.—Inquire of the Printer.

Sept. 12, 1796.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

THREE likely HORSES—Two of them sired by the NIMROD.—Inquire of the Printer.

September 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House with four Rooms on a Floor, with a Garden, &c. situate on the Point. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1796.

For SALE, by *ETHAN CLARKE,*

A Consignment of 3000 Bushels Turks-Island SALT—and a few Hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO.—He has also 20001bs. of LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as usual, cheap for Cash.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Manfion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber in South Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

To be Sold, by *BENJAMIN HILL,*

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

Don Carlos Martinez de Yrujo,

Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, of his Catholic Majesty's Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that all such Passports as have been granted by Don Joseph de Jaudenes, for the Introduction of Flour and other Provisions into the Havanna, and that have not been carried into Execution previous to the public Notice given to his Catholic Majesty's Consul General, late Chargé des Affaires, Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar, bearing Date 12th of July last, are declared to be null and void, as any Cargo which may be sent on to the Havanna in Virtue of said Passports, will not be admitted to an Entry at the above mentioned Port.

Philadelphia, 23 h August, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1795.

To be Sold, by *ROBERT STEVENS,*

CLEAR and merchantable Pine Boards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Spruce Clapboards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Pine Shingles,
Corn by the Quantity or single Bushel,
Coarse Salt, Ditto, Ditto,
Three Thousand Weight Ship Bread,
Bricks by the Thousand.

Durants—Calimancoes—Lastings—Moreens &c.

Also a CONSIGNMENT of

3-4, 7-8, and Yard Wide Irish Linens, by the Box or Piece,
Spanish Brown by the Cask,
German Steel by the Tub,
Nankeens, by the Bale or Piece—Broadcloths—Kerseimeres, &c.
Good Bohea Tea, by the 100 Weight, Dozen, or Half-Dozen lbs.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN *and* HOLMES's *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the ferry Wharf.*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
100 Barrels of MENHAYDEN.
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,

A SLOOP of about 54 Tons Burthen, now lying at Col. Sherburne's Wharf,

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

Charleston, (S. C.) August 18, 1796.

Mr. BARBER,

By giving the following a place in your useful paper you will much oblige, Sir, your most obedient,

ALEXANDER C. WYLLY.

AS many scurrilous and illicit reports have been circulated, in the City of New York, by William Mills, jun. of Newport (Rhode-Island) in which Mr. Thomas Gabard, and myself have been the innocent victims, the eyes of an impartial public ought to be opened, matters ought to be canvassed and explained, and the merits and demerits of affairs be adjudged to deserving parties.—I shall therefore proceed to give a distinct relation concerning matters, commencing from my first acquaintance with *Captain* Mills 'till our separation at New York.

In the afternoon of the 21st of July, 1796, I arrived in Newport, from Providence, hearing that Captain Shaw had just sailed in the morning for Charleston, I immediately made inquiry whether there were any other vessel bound directly for that port, and was informed that Captain Mills in a pleasure boat of 12 tons only, would sail the next morning, and that he was the only one bound thither; anxious to revisit my country I overlooked the smallness of the vessel, called upon him, requested a passage to the abovementioned port, and demanded his price? his answer was, "Twelve dollars and find your own provisions." I informed him I lodged near the Liberty-Cap, and that I would be ready to attend him in the morning. I accordingly went on board as passenger, and arrived at New York.

Upon our arrival at New York, Captain Mills put the question to me, whether I would be willing to take his birth on board the schooner, and what I would advance him in that port, upon condition he made over to me all demands that he might have against Mr. John White, merchant (Charleston) for conducting the schooner Fly thither, according to agreements made between him and Captain Samuel Johnston, he informed us he had had a Mate's birth offered to him, at forty dollars per month, on board a vessel bound to Europe, and he did not wish to lose the chance: In objection to taking the business of conducting the Schooner to Charleston upon my hands, I informed him I had neither Quadrant nor Charts to assist me; he replied, that rather than that should be any obstacle, he would lend Mr. Thomas Gabard and myself his own Quadrant and Charts, upon condition we would forward them back to New-York, to his wife's sister, or send them to his wife in Newport, but he had rather have them sent to his wife's sister: After a little conversation to the same purport, I paid him to the amount of Twenty-three dollars in cash and articles, and took the following certificate from under his hand, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Gabard:

New York, July 25, 1796.

This is to certify, That I, William Mills, have received of Alexander Campbell Wylly, the sum of Twelve Spanish mill'd Dollars in cash, and Eleven Dollars in articles; and therefore do appoint and substitute him to act as myself, with Mr. Thomas Gabard, in conducting and navigating the Schooner Fly, of Charleston, to Charleston, there to be delivered to Mr. John White; and that the said Alexander Campbell Wylly shall, upon delivery of the said Schooner, called the Fly, of Charleston, receive what Premium might then be due on my part, for so conducting the said vessel to Charleston. I therefore do sign my name, and give up to the said A. C. Wylly all my right and privileges. Witness my hand this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1796.

Witness, WM. MILLS.
THOMAS GABARD.

Matters being settled, as I supposed, to the satisfaction of all parties, I harboured not an idea of his acting a treacherous part, and was therefore not aware of the shoals that threatened me. Placing the utmost confidence in him, and to make matters as easy as possible, in removing his effects from on board, Mr. Gabard and myself accompanied some of his articles, and saw them safely delivered at the merchant's, as he had requested us. After seeing the above properly deposited, I left Mr. Garbard at the merchant's store, with an intention of returning on board; but as I passed one of the docks, I espyed Daniel Lopez (the man who was left on board to assist Captain Mills, in removing the remainder of his articles) with a dray, and immediately asked him who he had left on board? he replied, that Captain Mills had sent him with his chest, and promised to tarry there until he returned; a few minutes after my separation with Lopez, I met Captain Mills, and being sensible that the vessel must be destitute of protection, I told Capt. Mills I did not thank him for sending Lopez away, and leaving the vessel without Mr. Garbard or myself being on board; he replied, there was no danger, no body would molest her. After sending Lopez on board, with orders not to leave the vessel, I went with Capt. Mills to his wife's sister's, to receive some linen she had to wash belonging to me, which as soon as I had obtained, I went directly to the Schooner, and the first salutation I received was, that Capt. Mills had conveyed both the Quadrant and the Charts from on board: Mr. Gabard and myself immediately went after him, to demand an explanation of such proceedings.—After searching through many streets, and making strict inquiry at his sister's house, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, we found him; in reply to our interrogation, Why he had removed the Quadrant and Charts, and endeavoured thus to lead us into difficulties? The only excuse that he could offer was, that he had been examining the Quadrant and Charts; and had discovered that the quicksilver was entirely washed off from the glasses, and that the Charts were totally ruined by the

SONG.

By R. BURNS.

WHAT tho' on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, an' a that,
Gie fools their silk and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel shew, an' a that;
An honest man, tho' ne'er sae poor,
Is chief o' men for a' that.

You see yon birkie, ca'd a LORD;
Who struts and flares, an' a' that,
Tho' hundreds beckon at his word,
He's but a CUIF for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
His dignities an' a' that;
A man of independent mind,
Can fing and laugh at a' that.

The KING can make a belted Knight,
A Marquis, Duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
'Gude faith he's maun fa' a' that.
An' a' that, an' a' that,
His garters, Star, an' a' that,
The pride of sense an' wait of worth,
Are better far than a' that.

Then let us pray the time may come,
An' come it will for a' that,
When sense an' truth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
An' come it will for a' that,
An' man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE GAZETTE.

AN honest countryman drove a load of Turnips into Boston, which were purchased by a merchant who believed he had daughters: after delivering his Turnips he was asked to eat something; a table was set for him, and while eating, the girls frequently passed in his sight; This quite deranged him, they were elegantly drefsed—Then I ther could afford it. This awakened new ideas in our farmer. Discontent took place in his mind.—Buck and Bright, his faithful oxen, were goaded unmercifully home he goes, turned out his cattle, scoff'd round the room; set down, while good-natur'd Kezia got ready his supper; she wondered what ailed him, he used to whistle and sing, but not now: Well, says she, Obadiah what ails you? are you sick?—no, I ain't sick, but sorry. I've seen, I've seen, such ladies; Lord how they were dress'd, how bedizen'd, how beautiful! Well Obadiah did you not see fine gentlemen too? O yes, drefs'd as gim as peacocks. Well now Obadiah be content, and hear me—these fine ladies were made for such fine gentlemen—and you was made for me—he paused a moment; you are right wife, says he, I'm convinced. and if all the fools who visit New York, and expect to ape the fashions and manners of it, were as soon convinced as Obadiah was, it would be happy for themselves, and for the country. I read this to my wife—O fays she, Simon, you'll never prevail, women will govern, and if wheat gets to 4s. per bushel, you men may go bare foot, but we must and will have our bonnets!!!

SIMON SOD.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, August 30. 1796

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walsh's, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—CASSIA by the lb.

Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation the Fifth Instalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 26th Instant, in Gold or Silver.

By Order of the President and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

☞ Transferring of Shares will Cease from the 20th until the 27th Inst.

Newport, September 6 1796.

New Duties on Carriages.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

Providence August 2 1796

NOTICE is hereby given That for the Purpose of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act laying Duties on Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons, and repealing the former Act for that Purpose," Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Collectors of the Revenue, at their several Offices of Inspection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; in Bristol.

JOHN S. DEXTER *Superintendent of the Revenue for the District of R. Island.*

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at the usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck

---

A few Sets of Dr. PERKINS'S

PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Pains and Inflammations, with Directions, to be sold, by

August 8. '96. WILLIAM LADD.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YATES Painter, deceased, represented insolvent, that the subscribers are appointed, by the Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine all Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose; they may be called upon to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JOHN PITMAN jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Persons having any Demands on the Com, any of SAMUEL and SETH YATES Painters, are desired to settle immediately with the undersigned Subscriber; and all indebted to the above said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to SETH YATES, Executor.

September 5. 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. BENJAMIN JEFFERS, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

GIDEON DAVENPORT, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER READ. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Sept 5 1796.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Captain JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent; and Three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the said Time.

SAMUEL CARR jun.
BENJAMIN CHURCH.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN TAYLER, Administrator.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to present his Respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and inform them, That in Consequence of several Applications which have been made to him, he is ready to give Lessons of Dancing to Children, and to Persons more advanced in Life, who may be desirous of Improvement in that very elegant and useful Branch of Education.—He flatters himself, that his Scholars would appear to Advantage in a much shorter Time than usual, as the Principles of his Mode of Instruction are founded upon Reflection, and long professional Experience.—He purposes hiring the Room hitherto occupied by Mr. Turner, and intends to open his School, as soon as there shall be a Subscription completed for Twenty Scholars—the Terms to be Four Dollars a Month for each Scholar, and the Month to comprise fifteen Lessons. Every Species of Dance, both English and French, will be taught; and the Subscriber is persuaded, that his Attention to maintain good Order and Propriety of Conduct in his School, and his Zeal for the rapid Improvement of his Scholars, will be such as to deserve the Protection of those who may honor him with their Commands.—Such as prefer private Lessons for their Children, will be waited upon at their own Houses.

J. B. FRANCISQUY.

Subscription Papers are left at Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and at the Post Office.

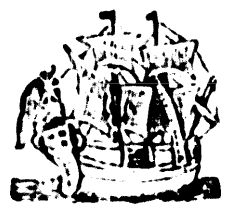
Newport, Sept. 5. 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mattick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality by Retail.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South Carolina)*



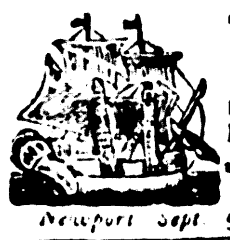
The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5 1796



THE Schooner JUNO will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the first of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport Sept 5. 1796

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,—Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

SONG.

By R. BURNS.

WHAT tho' on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, an' a that,
Gie fools their silk and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel show, an' a that:
An honest man, tho' ne'er sae poor,
Is chief o' man for a' that.

You see yon birkie, ca'd a LORD;
Who struts and stares, an' a' that,
Tho' hundreds beckon at his nod,
He's but a CUIF for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
His dignities an' a' that;
A man of independent mind,
Can sing and laugh at a' that.

The KING can make a belted Knight,
A Marquis, Duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
'Gude faith he's maun ha' a' that.
An' a' that, an' a' that,
His garters, stars, an' a' that,
The pride of sense an' wail of worth,
Are better far than a' that.

Then let us pray the time may come,
An' come it will for a' that,
When sense an' truth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
An' come it will for a' that,
An' man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE GAZETTE.

AN honest countryman drove a load of Turnips into Boston, which were purchased by a merchant who had several fine daughters; after delivering his Turnips he was asked to eat something; a table was set for him, and while eating, the girls frequently passed in his sight; This quite deranged him, they were elegantly dressed—Their father could afford it. This awakened new ideas in our farmer. Discontent took place in his mind.—Buck and Bright, his faithful oxen, were goaded unmercifully home he goes, turned out his cattle, scuffled round the room; set down, while good-natur'd Keziah got ready his supper; she wondered what ailed him, he used to whistle and sing, but not now: Well, says she, Obadiah what ails you? are you sick?—no, I an't sick, but sorry. I've seen, I've seen, such ladies; Lord how they were dress'd, how bedizen'd, how beautiful! Well Obadiah did you not see fine gentlemen too? O yes, dress'd as gim as peacocks. Well now Obadiah be content, and hear me—these fine ladies were made for such fine gentlemen—and you was made for me—he paused a moment; you are right wife, says he, I'm convinced: and if all the fools who visit New York, and expect to ape the fashions and manners of it, were as soon convinced as Obadiah was, it would be happy for themselves, and for the country. I read this to my wife—O says she, Simon, you'll never prevail, women will govern, and if wheat gets to 4s. per bushel, you men may go bare foot, but we must and will have our bonnets!!!

SIMON SOD.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, August 30, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. *Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2 warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—CASSIA by the lb.

Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation the Fifth Instalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 26th Instant, in Gold or Silver.

By Order of the President and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

☞ Transferring of Shares will Cease from the 10th until the 27th Inst.

Newport, September 6 1796.

New Duties on Carriages.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

Providence, August 2 1796

NOTICE is hereby given That for the Purpose of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act laying Duties on Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons, and repealing the former Act for that Purpose," Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Collectors of the Revenue, at their several Offices of Inspection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; in Bristol.

JOHN S DEXTER *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of R. Island.*

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

A few Sets of Dr. PERKINS'S

PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Pains and Inflammations, with Transfers, to be sold, by

August 8, '96. WILLIAM LADD.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YEATS, Painter, deceased, represented insolvent, that the subscribers are appointed, by the Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine all Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose; they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JOHN PITMAN, jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Persons having any Demands on the Company of SAMUEL and SETH YATES Painters, are desired to settle immediately with the underwritten Subscriber; and all indebted to the aboveland Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to SETH YATES, Executor.

September 5, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. BENJAMIN JEFFERS, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

GIDEON DAVENPORT, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER READ, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Sept 5 1796.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Captain JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent; and Three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the said Time.

SAMUEL CARR jun.
BENJAMIN CHURCH.

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BENJAMIN TAYER, Administrator.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

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THE Subscriber begs Leave to present his Respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and inform them, That in Consequence of several Applications which have been made to him, he is ready to give Lessons of Dancing to Children, and to Persons more advanced in Life, who may be desirous of Improvement in that very elegant and useful Branch of Education.—He flatters himself, that his Scholars would appear to Advantage in a much shorter Time than usual, as the Principles of his Mode of Instruction are founded upon Reflection, and long professional Experience.—He purposes hiring the Room hitherto occupied by Mr. Turner, and intends to open his School, as soon as there shall be a Subscription completed for Twenty Scholars—the Terms to be Four Dollars a Month for each Scholar, and the Month to comprise sixteen Lessons. Every Species of Dance, both English and French, will be taught; and the Subscriber is persuaded, that his Attention to maintain good Order and Propriety of Conduct in his School, and his Zeal for the rapid Improvement of his Scholars, will be such as to deserve the Protection of those, who may honor him with their Commands.—Such as prefer private Lessons for their Children, will be waited upon at their own Houses.

J. B. FRANCISQUY.

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Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

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Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality by Retail.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South Carolina)*

The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5 1796.

THE Schooner JUNO will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the first of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,—Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

Mr. Mathew Mearns

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1796. [N° 1789.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE undersigned Proprietors in the Townships of Lyndon, purchased of Col. JOHN HENRY LYDIUS, in the Year 1761, think it will be greatly advantageous to those interested therein, to call the said Proprietors together in their respective Towns, there and then appoint Committees to meet those from other Places on the Tenth Day of August next at Newport, to take into Consideration such Matters and Things as may be then and there laid before them relative to said Lands.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN ANTHONY,
OLIVER R. WARNER, } *Proprietors.*

State of Rhode Island
Newport, July 21, 1796

A PERSON, who is a Musician by Profession, would be glad to find Employment for a few Months in Newport—he will undertake to give Lessons on the Violin, and to accompany the Piano or Harpsichord with that Instrument.—He also teaches the Principles of Musick, and adapts or prepares it for different Instruments, on very reasonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printers.

Newport, July 26. 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A capital Horse, free from Fault,

Vice, or Blemish; of the best Colour, Age, Gait, and Properties.—He is inferior to no Horse in the State for the Saddle; has also been used in the Harness—and is parted with for no other Reason, than the Owner's having no farther Use for him.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS PECKHAM,

THIRTY Pounds of clean, new TURNIP-SEED.

Newport, July 26.

For BOSTON,

The SCHOONER JAY,
Captain SMITH,

Will sail the last of this Week, or the Beginning of next.—For Freight apply to the Master on board, at Major Handy's Wharf, or at the House of Mr. Richard Workman.

Newport, July 25. 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23. 1796.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 1st Day of September next at 1 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises. (if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day.)

A Farm, lying in Portsmouth,

with a Dwelling-House, and a living Spring thereon, Eight Miles from Newport, on the East Road, containing 38 Acres, belonging to PARKER SHEARMAN.—Also the Stock on said Farm, consisting of Cows, Sheep, Hogs &c.

July 11 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,—takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—containing about Seven Hundred Acres of tillable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—The Estate is advantageously fenced—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs. at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. FLOYD at Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Bristol—SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq, at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5 1796.

Was Found, a few Days since,

on the Road, a few Miles out of Town a PUBLIC SECURITY of this State, signed by the General Treasurer.—The Owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer, and paying Charges.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Just opened, and now selling, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Customers for past Favours, and to inform them, that they have taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever.—Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23. 1796

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

Madam ROLAND'S *character of* LEWIS XVI.

LEWIS XVI. was not precisely what he was depicted by those, who took pleasure in vilifying him. He was neither the brutish blockhead, who was held up to the contempt of the people; nor was he the honest, kind, and sensible creature, whom his friends extolled to the skies. Nature had endowed him with ordinary faculties, which would have done very well in an obscure station; but he was depraved by his princely education, and ruined by his mediocrity in difficult times, when his safety could be effected only by the union of genius and virtue. A common understanding, educated for the throne, and taught dissimulation from the earliest infancy, has a great advantage in dealing with mankind. The art of shewing to each person only what it is proper for him to see, is in him no more than a habit, the practice of which gives him the appearance of ability; but a man must be born an idiot, to appear a fool in similar circumstances. Lewis XVI. had besides, an excellent memory, and an active turn of mind; was never idle, and read a great deal. He had also a ready recollection of the various treaties existing between France and the neighbouring nations, was well versed in history, and was the best Geographer in the Kingdom. His knowledge of the names, and his application of them to the faces, of all the persons about the Court to whom they belonged, as well as his acquaintance with the anecdotes peculiar to each, had been extended to all the individuals, who had distinguished themselves in any manner during the Revolution, so that it was impossible to present to him a candidate for any place, concerning whom he had not formed an opinion, founded on particular facts. But Lewis XVI. without elevation of soul, energy of mind, or firmness of character, has suffered his views to be still further contracted, and his sentiments to be twisted, if I may use the expression, by religious prejudices, and jesuitical principles.—Elevated ideas of religion, a belief of a God, and the hope of immortality, accord well with philosophy; and fix it upon a broader basis, at the same time that they compose the best ornaments of the superstructure. Woe to the legislators who despise their powerful means of inspiring the political virtues, and of preserving the morals of the people. Even if they were illusions yet unborn, it would be necessary to create and foster them for the consolation of mankind.—But the religion of our priests presents nothing but objects of puerile fear, and miserable practices, to supply the place of good actions: and it sanctifies besides all the maxims of despotism which the Church came in to its aid. Lewis XVI. was afraid of Hell, and of excommunication: With such weakness as this, it was impossible not to make a despicable King. If he had been born two centuries before, and his wife had been a common woman, he would have made no more noise in the world, than so many other princes of the race of Capet, who have "fretted their hour upon the stage" without doing either much good or much harm. But raised to the throne when the profligacy of Lewis XV. the Court was at the highest, and when the disorder of the finances were extreme, he was led away by a giddy woman, who united with Austrian insolence, the presumption of youth and high birth, an inordinate love of pleasure, and all the thoughtlessness of a light mind, and who was herself seduced by the vices of an Asiatic Court, for which she had been but too well prepared by the example of her mother. Lewis XVI. constantly fluctuated between the fear of irritating his subjects, and the inclination of keeping them in awe, while incapable of governing them—always professing, on one hand, his intention to support what he was undermining on the other, the obliquity of his proceedings, and the fallacy of his conduct, first awakened distrust, and at last excited indignation.

QUANTITY *of the* PRECIOUS METALS *in* ENGLAND.

From PAINE'S *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance:—His last Work.*

"I HAVE said, that there is not gold or silver enough to pay the taxes in coin, and consequently that there cannot be enough in the bank to pay the notes. As I do not choose to rest any thing upon assertion, I appeal to the publications of Mr. Eden (now called Lord Auckland) and George Chalmers, Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations, of which Mr. Jenkinson (now called Lord Hawkesbury) is President. [These sort of folks change their names so often, that it is as difficult to know them, as it is to know a thief.] Chalmers gives the quantity of gold and silver coin from the returns of coinage at the mint: and after deducting for the light gold coined, says, that the amount of gold and silver coin is about *twenty millions*. He had better not have proved this, especially if he had reflected, that *public credit is suspicion asleep*. The quantity is much too little.

Of the twenty millions (which is not a fourth part of the quantity of gold and silver there is in France, as is shewn in Mr. Neckar's treatise on the administration of the finances) three millions at least must be supposed to be in Ireland, five in Scotland, and in the West-Indies, Newfoundland, &c. The quantity therefore in England cannot be more than fifteen millions, which is four millions less than the amount of the taxes. But, admitting there to be fifteen millions, not more than a fourth part thereof (four millions) can be in London; when it is considered, that every city, town, village, and farm-house in the nation, must have a part of it; and that all the great manufactories, which must require cash, are out of London.

Of this four millions in London, every banker, merchant, tradesman, in short, every individual, must have

fame. He muſt be a poor ſhopkeeper indeed, who has not a few guineas in his till. The quantity of caſh therefore in the bank can never, on the evidence of circumſtances, be ſo much as two millions; moſt probably, not more than one million; and on this ſlender twig, always liable to be broken, hangs the whole funding ſyſtem of four hundred millions, beſides many millions in bank notes. The ſum in the bank is not ſufficient to pay one-fourth of only one year's intereſt of the national debt, were the creditors to demand payment in caſh, or to demand caſh for the bank-notes in which the intereſt is paid. A circumſtance liable to happen."

HAMBURGH, 30th April.

WE hear from the confederation of Podolia, that the former ſword bearer of Lithuania, Oginſki, who lately went from Paris for Conſtantinople, is the principal head of it, and he is already arrived there.—Among the other chiefs we again diſcover the Poloneſe Kocioi, who made himſelf known in the laſt revolution. As for the reſt we have as yet only received imperfect details of this confederation, and of its means. But what may be regarded as certain is, that if the unfortunate Poles are contriving means to recover their liberty, Catharine on the other hand is doing all in her power to rivet their chains. She hath lately iſſued an order, obliging the parents of girls who have arrived at the age of ten years, to depoſit their marriage portions in the Imperial Treaſury. She has likewiſe taken upon herſelf to chooſe huſbands for them. It is to be ſeen, that the Empreſs hopes, by this forced depoſit to reſtrain the Poles, who will dread a confiſcation of a valuable part of their property; it is alſo eaſy to foreſee that ſhe will chooſe none but Ruſſian huſbands, under the idea that children will ariſe from ſuch marriages who will forget the country of their mothers, and conſider themſelves as belonging to that of their fathers. It muſt be conceived, that if that plan is put into execution, it will have the effect which the court of Ruſſia expects, but its execution produces an extreme indignation. Never before hath any deſpot ſhown ſo effectually an utter contempt for the feelings of nature, and of thoſe rights which are held ſacred among the civil and nations of the world, nor have men at any time been made more bitterly to feel their ſlavery.—If the cabinets of Europe mean to oppoſe the ambitious views of Ruſſia—if, upon the whole, they think they can make uſe of the Poles to work a diverſion, they ſhould profit by the indignation which this new tyranny has excited in that unhappy country. The king of Pruſſia is buſy in raiſing large bodies of cavalry in his new Poliſh poſſeſſions. He thus recruits his army with troops reputed excellent cavalry, and takes from the country thoſe, who having the greateſt courage and ability, would be the moſt dangerous to his new dominions.

BRUSSELS, May 23.

There have arrived at the port of Oſtend ſix French frigates, from different ports of the Republic. Theſe veſſels are to be joined by a ſmall ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Van Stabel; after they will go in purſuit of ſeven or eight Engliſh veſſels of different force, which infeſt our whole coaſt.

PARIS, May 29.

The Emperor who is ignorant of the paſſage of the Po, the route of his troops at Loyd, and the invaſion of the Milaneſe, has judged proper to break the armiſtice which the Directory, with the deſire for peace, had granted him at the cloſe of the laſt campaign. It was on the 22d Prairial (22 May) that this intimation was made to the French Generals, by the Generals of the enemy, and hoſtilities would commence on the 24th (31ſt May).

The armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, and of the Sambre and Meuſe, are in a ſtate to open a brilliant campaign; and are deſirous to equal the glory of the brave armies of Italy, whoſe ſucceſſes are deſerving the higheſt eulogy.

A courier from the army of Italy, has brought to the Executive Directory the official news, that the *tri-coloured flag* flies at *Milan, Pavia, Cremona*, and through all Lombardy.—'Tis eaſy to explain the motives that have determined the Arch-Duke of Milan to take an immediate route to *Vienna*.

LONDON, May 23.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has declared, in a note to the Swediſh government, that the principal motive of her refuſal to receive the communication of the Swediſh Ambaſſador, appointed to notify the marriage of his monarch, was the unfriendly conduct of the Regent, who had formed a cloſe alliance with the *French*—with the very men who had raiſed a monument to the *memory* of the wretch who had aſſaſſinated the late King of Sweden.—The Empreſs obſerved, that the object of ſuch alliance was well known!—That it was notorious that the Regent had received from the French a ſum of money, to be employed in fitting out armaments; and that a treaty was actually on *foot*, for the expreſs purpoſe of attacking Ruſſia.

The French now feel that they were completely outmanœuvred in the peace which they made with the King of Pruſſia and the Elector of Hanover. If they had accompliſhed their deſign of ſeizing on Emden and Bremen, they had only to add Hamburgh to their conqueſts, to have ſhut England completely out of the Elbe and Weſer, ſo as to cut them off from all intercourſe with Germany, except through the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia on the one ſide, or through Italy on the other. This was in their contemplation; but they were prevailed upon to agree to the peace which Pruſſia and Hanover ſolicited, and Hamburgh now feels herſelf ſtrong enough to refuſe the ratification of the compromiſe ſhe made for her own ſalvation.

It is a happy circumſtance for England, that the French were prevailed upon to deſiſt from their attempts on all the ſtrong places at the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer; for though we have enriched the city of Hamburgh, by making it a depot and counting-houſe for England, yet it has been the only means of preſerving our intercourſe with Germany; but for that avenue we could not have ſent, even a letter, to Vienna by a nearer route than Riga; our commerce to this part of the world, under ſuch a reſtraint, muſt have been greatly diminiſhed, if not totally loſt; we owe this eſcape then, not to our miniſters, but to the wiſe conduct and energy of Pruſſia and Hanover, who thought it prudent to ſtop the French career of conqueſt by a peace.

May 19.

BRITISH KING's SPEECH.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The public buſineſs being now concluded, I think proper to cloſe this ſeſſion, and, at the ſame time, to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new Parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention, during the preſent ſeſſion, have been of peculiar importance and the meaſures which you have adopted have manifeſted your continued regard to the ſafety and welfare of my people.

The happieſt effects have been experienced from the proviſions which you have made for repreſſing ſedition and civil tumult, and for reſtraining the progreſs of principles ſubverſive of all eſtabliſhed government.

The difficulties ariſing to my ſubjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your aſſiduity in inveſtigating that ſubject has ſtrongly proved your anxious deſire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of ſuch general concern.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in obſerving that the preſſure of thoſe difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal ſupplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of thoſe demands, which the preſent circumſtances neceſſarily occaſion, it is a great conſolation to me to obſerve the encreaſing reſources by which the country is enabled to ſupport them.

Theſe reſources are particularly manifeſted in the ſtate of the different branches of the Revenue, in the continued and progreſſive extention of our Navigation and Commerce, in the ſteps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the Public Credit, and in the additional proviſion which has been made for the reduction of the National Debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I ſhall ever reflect with heart felt ſatisfaction on the uniform wiſdom, temper, and firmneſs, which have appeared in all your proceedings ſince I firſt met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country, in a period of domeſtic and foreign tranquillity you had the happineſs of contributing to raiſe this kingdom to a ſtate of unexampled proſperity.

You were ſuddenly compelled to relinquiſh the full advantages of this ſituation, in order to reſiſt the unprovoked aggreſſion of an enemy, whoſe hoſtility was directed againſt all civil ſociety, but more particularly againſt the happy union, of order and liberty, as eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms.

The nature of the ſyſtem introduced into France afforded to that country, in the midſt of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the preſſure of the new and unprecedented difficulties ariſing from ſuch a conteſt, you have ſhewn yourſelves worthy of all the bleſſings you inherit. By your councils and conduct, the Conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate againſt the deſigns of Foreign and Domeſtic enemies; the honor of the Britiſh name has been aſſerted; the rank and ſtation which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; and the decided ſuperiority of our naval power has been eſtabliſhed in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your juſt anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of general peace on ſecure and honorable terms; but you have at the ſame time rendered it manifeſt to the world, that while our enemies ſhall perſiſt in diſpoſitions incompatible with that object, neither the reſources of my kingdom, nor the ſpirit of my people, will be wanting to the ſupport of a juſt cauſe, and to the defence of their deareſt intereſts.

A due ſenſe of this conduct is deeply impreſſed on my Heart. I trust that all my ſubjects are animated with the ſame ſentiments; and that their loyalty and public ſpirit will enſure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my Parliament, which beſt promote the true dignity and glory of my Crown, and the genuine happineſs of my People.

The following truly alarming and awful warning to ſwearers, profane ſwearers, and thoſe who are in the habit of calling God to witneſs upon every trivial occaſion, not only ſo, but alſo to a falſity, happened to one Mary Pitts, an old woman of more than 90 years of age, a pauper in Woodly work-houſe, Berkſhire, who was juſt recovered from a fit of ſickneſs: as ſhe was rummaging a box belonging to another pauper, ſhe was ſeen by a diſintereſted perſon, and the proprietor of the box being informed of it, challenged her with an impertinent curioſity; upon which a quarrel enſued, and a great deal of vulgar and profane language was interchanged; at length Mary Pitts, in the heat of her paſſion, wiſhed *God might ſtrike her dead*, if ſhe had touched the box, which were the laſt words ſhe uttered, for ſhe immediately ſtaggered backwards, fell on the floor, and died in a few minutes!

An organ has lately been finiſhed for one of the chapels of the infant Duke of Parma. It has ten pair of bellows, and near 5000 pipes, and plays the muſic of 44 inſtruments, many of new invention. Among the former is the hunting horn, the violin, clarinet, &c. With the latter is the imitation of the human voice in the higheſt perfection. The bellows of this organ are moved by a water machine.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* July 9.

We learn from good authority that there will be no Indian treaty, and that the Commiſſioners on the part of the ſtate have proteſted againſt the proceedings of the commiſſioners of the United States.—The miſunderſtanding which has prevailed from the commencement of the buſineſs, between thoſe who acted for the general government and thoſe who repreſented this ſtate, is much to be lamented; but ſomething of this nature has been very generally anticipated from the politics of one of our commiſſioners, whoſe influence over the others is not inconſiderable, and whoſe partiality for military parade and accomodating his friends, induced him to take a body guard with him, which not being perfectly conſiſtent with continental arrangements, were not permitted to appear in that capacity on the treaty ground; and occaſioned a ſpurneſs and ſeclusion on the General's part, which may perhaps be found to have been the cauſe of a ceſſation of public negociation, and prove the ſignal for Indian hoſtility.

NORFOLK, July 18

This day arrived the ſloop Shepherdeſs, Capt. Deas, 28 days from St. Bartholomews, who informs that the iſlands of St. Vincents' and Grenada were entirely ſubdued; that Admiral Harvey, with a 98 gun ſhip, four 74's, and a large frigate, with 1200 troops, arrived there on the 27th June, in 30 days from Europe; they were momently expecting a large fleet with 10 000 men.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

Arrived here on Tueſday the bark Peggy, Capt. Lundt, from Amſterdam, with 150 paſſengers, farmers and mechanics.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 19.

On Friday laſt arrived here, Robert Liſton, Eſq; the Britiſh Miniſter—with his Lady—accompanied by Edward Thornton, his Secretary—Gabriel Wood, Britiſh Conſul for this State—and Henry Murray Stewart, a ſon of the Earl of Bute. Yeſterday they made an excurſion to the Great Falls of the Potomack—To-day they are to proceed for Mount-Vernon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Pagen and Viſſent, was compoſed of 300 troops of the line and 500 Africans intended againſt Cape Nicholas; they have already rendered themſelves maſters of Bombarde, where they ſurrounded a corps of about 300 Engliſh, and made them priſoners; they puſhed on to the Cape and attacked an advanced poſt near the Mole, ſupported by two pieces of artillery, which they took after having put to the ſword the troops that guarded the poſt.

It is generally believed that ere long Cape Nichola Mole and the whole portion of St Domingo poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, will fall into the hands of the Republicans, for the enemy in theſe quarters are completely at variance amongſt themſelves.

The Chevalier Don Charles Martinez de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from Spain, to the United States, arrived here on Tueſday evening laſt.

July 28.

His Excellency Don Joſeph D'Jaudenes, late Miniſter from his Catholic Majeſty, with his Lady and Family, left this city this morning for Newcaſtle, to embark for Spain on board the ſhip Governor Miflin, John Dove, maſter. He was accompanied by his ſucceſſor the Chevalier De Yrujo and a number of other friends, who regret his departure and wiſh to ſhew him that reſpect.

NEW YORK July 25.

Capt. Truet, of the ſchooner Hibernia, arrived on Saturday, in 28 days from Port-au-Prince, has favoured us with the following extraordinary account:

On the 30th of June, 1796, at 7 A. M. the Mercury, of New-York, Capt. Jeſſup, weighed for Port au Prince, in company with a number of tranſports, and his Majeſty's frigate Succeſs, commanded by Capt. Pigot. At 11 P. M. the frigate gave a ſignal for all to lay to.—The Mercury hove to, two cable's length on the frigate's quarter, at half paſt 1, A. M. the 1ſt of July, the frigate wore and run upon the Mercury; orders were then given by Capt. Pigot, to his men, to cut and bring on board every thing that they could lay their hands on; they cut away his jibb boom, ſprit-ſail yard, fore ſtay, jibb ſtay, foretop-maſt ſtay, unrove all the bowlines, cut ſtoppers, ſhack painters, and two ſtrands off the beſt bower cable, and ordered his men to take the foreſtay ſail and jibb to make them trowſers. At this time Capt. Jeſſup begged that they would cut as little as they could help; the wind was light, and they could clear the ſhip without cutting. Capt. Pigot ordered his men *to lay hold of that damn'd Yankee raſcal and bring him aboard*; which orders were obeyed.

As ſoon as the ſhip was cleared, Capt. Pigot aſked for the *damn'd raſcal*; the officer of the Mercury, Capt. Jeſſup ſaid "I am the man;" Capt. Pigot aſked what officer he was; the ſailing maſter replied that he was the Capt. of the Mercury; he ordered three of the boatſwain's mates to take the *Yankee raſcal and give him a flogging!* which they began to do! Capt. Jeſſup made no kind of reſiſtance, but begged they would have compaſſion upon him, no attention was paid to his cries, and he fainted under the blows he received. Capt. Pigot then appeared to be ſatisfied; and Captain Jeſſup having recovered his ſenſes, ſome time after, aſked Capt. Pigot for one of his mates, who replied—*You damned raſcal if you ſay one word more, I will have you to the gang way and flog you to death!* and thereupon ſent him on board his veſſel again.

Capt. Jeſſup arrived at Port au Prince where he went before a jury of Surgeons and all the officers of the port, who all expreſſed their ſurprize and indignation on ſeeing his bruiſed body. He was taken with a vomiting of blood, which was at length ſtopped by the ſurgeons.—The gentlemen of that port allowed that it was the moſt unjuſt liable cruelty and the greateſt inſult to the laws of nations they had ever heard of, that it ſhould be publiſhed in all the American papers, and repreſented to the Executive of the United States, and a ſtatement of the tranſaction ſent to the Britiſh court. Capt. Truet of the ſchooner Hibernia, was an eye witneſs of every fact here ſtated.

Extract of a letter from Port au-Prince, dated July 5.

"We are informed, by way of St. Thomas's, that General Marquis de Bouille has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Euſtatia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the King of Great-Britain."

July 29.

ALGERINE TREATY.

By the ſnow Packet, arrived laſt evening from Cadiz, the TREATY ENTERED INTO WITH ALGIERS, we underſtand has been received.

Capt. Gladding, from Cadiz, arrived laſt evening from Nantes [illegible] ms that the laſt account received at N[illegible] had taken paſſ[illegible] on the Rh[illegible] ſucceſsful. Capt. Glad[illegible] has [illegible] promiſed to be ſ[illegible] to us this day.

ALBANY, July 28.

Intercourse with Canada.

Considerable quantities of European and India Goods are now landing at Quebec, and passing through this city, from Montreal, Quebec, and other places in Lower Canada.

A free trade with Canada, which Mr. Jay's treaty guarantees, embraces two important objects of commercial advantage to the United States—the receiving from us large supplies of foreign goods which have paid the accustomed duties at our ports—and giving in return specie, furs, skins, and peltries. We already begin to feel these advantages.

BOSTON, July 30.

It is noticeable, that at the celebration here, the ladies have added their charms to the festive circles; and the happiest effects have been the consequence; as their presence has checked the progress of excess, and repressed those loose sentiments which flow too spontaneously at convivial hours—At Spangenfield the first toast of the ladies, was, "Delicate sentiments to susceptible minds."

PROVIDENCE, July 30.

Communication.

"On Tuesday last Delegates from eight Towns, in the Counties of Providence and Bristol, assembled in Convention at the Town-House here, to take into consideration the Estimate lately adopted by the General Assembly. Daniel Mowry, Esq was appointed Moderator and James Burrill, jun. Esq, secretary. The Convention engaged in the execution of the duty of the new Estimate, and heard evidence and calculations from several Members and others. On the 27th the Convention appointed a Committee to draw up a Statement of the manner in which the Estimate was taken, and of its errors and defects, and to make report at their adjournment. They then voted and approved a letter to the several Towns not represented in the Convention, inviting them to send Delegates. After transacting some other business, the Convention adjourned to the 15th of August next. Through the whole there appeared in the Members great moderation, as well as unanimity of sentiment, with a deep conviction of the injustice of the Estimate, and a firm resolution to give it their opposition.—They manifested a disposition to avoid as much as possible all party animosity, and to maintain the peace and good order of the government."

NEWPORT, August 2.

Capt. Pierce, of the Schooner Delight, arrived at Philadelphia, in 20 Days from Porto Rico, brings Information that the Ship Mount Vernon, taken off the Delaware Capes by the Flying Fish, had arrived there; it was said the Governor of Porto Rico would not permit her to be condemned, till he had heard from the Owners in Philadelphia.

CONTRAST.—How much is Man the Creature of Circumstance and Situation!—In England in order to suppress, and, if possible, suffocate all Republican Principles, no political Question can be agitated in any Club or Society of more than 49 Persons.—And in France, in order to maintain Republican Principles, and shut out Monarchical Ones, no political Club, of more than 60 People, can assemble together.

MARRIED—At Boston, on Thursday Evening last, JAMES SCOTT Esq to Miss HANCOCK. Wife of his late Excellency John Hancock Esq

—At Albany, Mr. JOHN T. PALDING of Providence, to the amiable Miss ELIZA M'LELLAN, of that City.

—At Troy (State of New York) Mr.—— WHITE, Merchant, to Miss POLLY GARDNER, Daughter of Mr. George Gardner, of that Place.

—At New York, Capt. SAMUEL CURRY, to Miss SALLY BOWEN, Daughter, of Mr. Isaac Bowen, of Providence.

—In this Town, on the 21st Ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Trinity Church, WILLIAM CROOKE, Esq; to Miss MARY MALBONE, youngest Daughter of the late Francis Malbone, Esq.

—On Sunday Evening last, Capt. STEPHEN NORTHUM to Miss POLLY LANGLEY, Daughter of William Langley, Esq.

DIED—At Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, of the Theatre, aged 32.

—Mr. and Mrs. COLLINS, late of the Boston Theatre.

—On the 10th Ult. at Cape Nichola Mole, Captain DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, of New-London, much lamented by a large Family and numerous Connections.

—At Providence, in an advanced Age, Mr. JOHN CARLILE, an industrious and useful Member of society.

—In this Town, Mr. JAMES H. OLNEY, Merchant, a Gentleman, highly and deservedly esteemed.

—In this Town, on the 23d Ult. after an illness of several Years Continuance, which she meekly endured with the most entire Resignation and Patience, Miss SARAH GRELEA, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Grelea:—thus, "the righteous are taken away from the Evil to come."

—A few Days since, suddenly, Miss PHEBE SANDS, eldest Daughter of John Sands, Esq; of New Shoreham.

—On Saturday last, Miss DEBORAH TILLINGHAST, eldest Daughter of Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; in the 27th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to let the following Deposition appear in your Mercury, that if possible, every Citizen may be aroused with Resolution to prevent in future a British Crown from being supported at the Expence of the Blood of innocent Americans, and you will much oblige

A CUSTOMER.

I COLBORN PARKER, of New-London, in the State of Connecticut, Mariner, of lawful Age, do hereby testify and say:—That I was in the Month of April, A. D. 1793, with Six others, pressed out of the Ship Permula, belonging to New-York, by the Hussar, a British Frigate, of Thirty six Guns, commanded by Capt. George, where I found Five or Six Americans that were pressed before us, who were all compelled to do Duty equal to their own inlisted Men. I remained on board the Hussar about Eighteen Months, and was then put on board the Argonaut, another Frigate of the same Rate, where I remained about Eight or Ten Months, & was then put on board the Wiscaw, a Two and Thirty Gun Frigate, and remained on board the Wiscaw until about the first of January, 1795; and was then put on board a Snow called the Ile a' Mire, of Sixteen Guns, which on the Twenty-Sixth Day of March, 1795, came into Newport Harbour, and landed several Passengers from Halifax, to wit:—a Mr. Smith, Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. Brimer, and three other Ladies, and returned back to Halifax immediately; and I was again put on board the Hussar, where I remained until about Seven Weeks ago, when I and Two Men that belonged to Cape Cod, in the Night, swam from the Hussar, lying at Anchor in Halifax Harbour, at which Time we left Forty-three Americans on board said Hussar, who were also pressed, and compelled to do Duty as we were. At the Time I was in Newport Harbour, in the Snow, there were Six or Seven other Americans on board her. I was Three Years and Three Months kept in the British Service as aforesaid, and compelled to fight the French against my will.—While on board the Hussar, we took one French frigate of Two and Thirty Guns; and while on board the Argonaut, we took the Experiance of Twenty-eight Guns; there was about Sixteen or Eighteen Americans on board the Argonaut when I was on board, and on board the Wiscaw about a Dozen.

I was informed that there were a large Number of Americans on board the Thetis frigate, and I have Reason to believe there is more or less on board every Ship in Admiral's Murray's Squadron, even to the Amount of many Hundreds. I have never been able to get a Letter or any Information to any American that might by Chance come on board and return, or any other Way to give Notice of my being an American; for it is the general Rule, whenever a British Ship comes into any Harbour in the United States, to drive the Americans below, and place Centries over them that an American is not allowed to speak a single Word.

COLBORN PARKER.

South Kingstown, July 27, 1796.

Washington ss. At South-Kingston on this 27th of July 1795. Personally came, the above named Colborn Parker, *and made solemn Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition, by him subscribed, before me,*

CYRUS FRENCH, *Justice Peace.*

To the FREEMEN of the STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

HAVING been informed by some of my Friends, that they intended to nominate me for a Representative, from this State, to the 5th Congress of the United States; I take this public Method of thanking them, and the Rest of my Fellow Citizens, for their very generous Support and Confidence heretofore, and to acquaint them, that I decline being a Candidate for that Office at the ensuing Election.

FRANCIS MALBONE.

Newport, 1st August, 1796.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq; One of our Representatives to the Congress of the United States, having declined being in Nomination, at the coming Election—

Mr Christopher Grant Champlin,

of Newport, is recommended as a Candidate for that Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, August 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Wealthy, Bray,	Machias
—— Lilly, Woodman,	Nantucket
—— Good Intent, Luther,	Dighton
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
—— Polly, Irish,	Bermuda Hundred
Schooner Betsy, Miles,	New-York
—— Joy, Smith,	Boston
Brig Success, Barker,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Ditto
—— Two Peters, Chase,	Ditto
—— Wealthy, Bray,	Penobscot

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality. *Aug. 2.*

John & Latham Thurston,

HATTERS,

Beg Leave to inform their Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT they carry on the HATTING Business, in all its Branches, in the Shop of Mr. JAMES ANTHONY, on the Long-Wharf, a small Distance from the Brick Market—Where they make and sell Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver and Castor HATS.—Those who may please to employ them, in the Line of their Business, may depend on having their Hats of the best Quality, and as cheap as can be afforded.

Newport, August 2, 1796

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, a small Red Morocco PENCIL BOOK, nearly filled with Memorandums and Charges.—Whoever has it, and will return it to the Printer, or CONSTANT TABER, shall be well rewarded.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On Wednesday Evening, August 3, 1796.
Will be presented,

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

PART I.

A new Pantomimical Ballet DANCE, called the

BIRD CATCHER.

Bird Catcher,	Mr. Durang,
1st Sportsman,	Mr. Hallam,
2d Sportsman,	Mr. Tompkins,
3d Sportsman,	Mr. Roberts,
Huntresses,	Mrs. Durang and Mrs. Tompkins,
And Carlotta,	Madame Gardie.

PART II.—The Evening's Entertainment will be preceded by surprizing Equilibriums, by Mr. DURANG, on the

SLACK WIRE.

PART III.—A HORNPIPE—by Mr. DURANG.

PART IV.—The favourite Comic SONG, called,

A Dish of all Sorts—or, *Every Man to his own Tavern,*

By Mr. DURANG.

PART V.—A grand Pantomime Entertainment, called,

The BIRTH of HARLEQUIN;

OR THE

WITCHES AT THEIR NIGHT WORKS.

In the Course of the Pantomime will be a Witches BROOM DANCE—An Allesco DANCE, &c. &c.

Harlequin,	Mr. Durang,
Don Pedrolo Pantaloone,	Mr. Roberts,
Dunderpate Dismal,	Mr. Tompkins,
Doctor,	Mr. Hallam,
Witches, by the Company.	
Airy Spirit,	Mrs. Tompkins,
Goddess of Liberty,	Mrs. Durang,
And Columbine,	Madame Gardie.

The last, representing a Picturesque Transparent Scene—of the Temple of Liberty.

PART VI.—The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a new Exhibition in Transparency, called,

LES GRANDES OMBRES.

In Grotesque Character. 1st. The Scene of the Doctor and Landlady.—2d. The Barber and Cobler.—3d. The celebrated Tooth-Drawer.—4th. The Glutton.—With a Variety of Things too tedious to insert.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening, on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Curtain drawn up exactly at Eight o'Clock.

Boxes 6s. Pit 3s. and Gallery 2s. 6d.

Thomas Berkenhead,

Lately from Liverpool, England,

PROPOSES teaching in this Town, the Organ, Harpsichord, and Forte Piano—Such Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed in playing on the above Instruments, will be waited on, by addressing a Line to him at his Lodgings at Mr. John Howard's, the lower Part of the Town.

He also copies Music, and repairs and tunes Instruments in the best Manner.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WAS Stolen, Yesterday, out of the House of the Subscriber, a *Silver* TANKARD, the Weight 25 Ounces scratched on the Bottom, marked on the Handle M. A. on the Front of it is a Coat of Arms of Three Scollop Shells, and a Star in the Centre of them, and One Scollop Shell on the Top, and marked I. A. underneath the Arms, in large Letters; on the Bottom of it, is marked JOSIAH ARNOLD, at length, in Italic.—Silver Smiths and others, if it should be offered for Sale, are requested to stop the same; and whoever will secure the Thief, so that the Tankard shall be recovered again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by,

SANFORD ARNOLD.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WANTED a Servant, that can Cook and Wash, to whom liberal Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.—None need apply, that cannot be well recommended.

Newport, August 2, '96.

All Persons having any Demands

on the Estate of Col. DANIEL DUNHAM, formerly of this Town, but late of Great-Barrington (Massachusetts) deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, or in his Absence to Mr. Robert Dunham; and those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment as soon as possible, to

BENAJAH DUNHAM, *Administrator.*

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of East-Greenwich, on the 28th Day of May last, appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of THOMAS FRY Esq, late of said East-Greenwich deceased, presented Insolvent.—All Persons therefore having Claims or Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us, within Nine Months from the above Date, being the Time allowed said Commissioners to make Report

ANDREW BOYD, JONATHAN SALISBURY, } Commissioners.

East Greenwich, June 4, 1796.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

OF all the things beneath the sun,
To love's the greatest curse;
If none's deny'd, then he's undone;
If not, 'tis ten times worse.

Poor Adam, by his wife, 'tis known,
Was trick'd some years ago;
But Adam was not trick'd alone,
For all his sons are so.

Love's, the strongest fools are made,
When they their nymph's pursue,
Which they will ne'er believe, 'till wedy
But then, alas! 'tis true.

They beg, they pray, and they adore
'Till weary'd out of life;
And pray, what's all this trouble for?
Why truly, for a wife.

How did a thing's a whining for,
Who sighs in greatest need,
For that, which soon as ever got,
Does make him sigh indeed.

Each maid's an angel, whilst she's woo'd,
But when the wooing's done,
The wife, instead of flesh and blood,
Proves nothing but a bone.

Life more or less in human life,
No mortal man can shun;
But when a man has got a wife,
He has them all in one.

The liver of Prometheus
A gnawing vulture fed,
A fable, that the thing was thus,
The poor old man was wed.

A wife, all men of learning know,
Was Tantalus's curse;
The apples which did tempt him so,
Were nought but a divorce.

Let no fool dream, that to his share
A better wife will fall;
They're all the same, from top to hair,
For they are women all.

More joys a glass of wine does give,
(Wife take him that gainsays,)
Than all the daughters sprung from Eve
E'er gave in all their days.

But come, to lovers here's a glass,
God wot, they need no curse;
Each wishes he may wed his lass—
No soul can wish him worse.

INSCRIPTION,

On the collar of Mr. Pitt's faithful Sheepbiter, of Holwood, in Kent.

"Bow! wow! look about ye, all flesh in sheep's cloathe,
"I'm the *Minister's* CUR, though my name be not Ross;
"For I follow his ways like a sheep biting glutton,
"Strip you first of your *fleece*—then fall foul of your *Mutton!*"

It is SWEET! It is CHARMING! It is BEAUTIFUL!

THE words *sweet, charming*, and *beautiful*, are of peculiar use in the fashionably vague dialect of sentiment, for by having no meaning at all in their application, they may be made to mean any thing.

Narcissa had just returned from her evening ramble, when, to be sure, she had had a *charming* walk, the moon shone *sweetly* and it was a *beautiful* night.

Master had beat the dog till the lad raised the whole family with his howlings. When inquiry was made, what the difficulty was? Behold! the saucy brute had split a *beautiful* pair of twins.

Goody Trotter, if she could have walked on three now, half as well as she could once on two, would have taken Goody Trott down cellar, to have shewn her a *charming* barrel of pork.

It was expected the speckled pullet would lay two eggs a day, because Johnny had built a *sweet* henroost.

A connoisseur only could have understood the following:

Says Ned to Jack, don't you think this Miss Snip a *charming little toad?*—Not to very agreeable neither, says Jack. You mistake brother, says Ned, she dresses *sweetly*, her form is *charming*, and she sings *beautifully*.

Strangers sometimes make gross mistakes.

Monsieur had been in the country but a little time; but by close application had acquired a good grammatical knowledge of our language. He had, by his own inquiries, and the assistance of his instructer, found out that the epithet *sweet*, had reference to the *smell* or *taste*, *charming* to something *vocal*, and *beautiful* to some *visible* object; that it was therefore proper to say a *sweet taste*, or a *sweet savour*, a *charming singer*, a *beautiful prospect*, or a *beautiful woman*.—With all this information however, he was entirely unacquainted with the more fashionable application of these terms, which alone can apologize for the following blunder:

His landlady, among other specimens of her economy, was one day expatiating on her frugality in having fatted a hog by the *slops* and *crumbs* of her own fasting, and concluded this panegyric by declaring that it was a *beautiful* hog.—Monsieur told her that he had been in the country but a little time, had seen but a few of its curiosities, and that it would make him very happy to see her beautiful hog. Upon the approach of his benefactor to the yard, this paragon of ugliness, dissonance, and filth, accosted her with his usual *melody*, which however, at this time, hunger had made more *sonorous* than ever.—There Monsieur, says madam, is not this a *beautiful* hog? Why, madam, says he, with a little amagement, I have seen hogs look very much like him before; do you call him handsome? But, Monsieur, is it not a *charming* hog? Upon my honour, madam, he does make a *grand* exactly like our hogs. But say, Monsieur, says madam, is it not a *sweet* hog? Sweet! he may *taste* very well; but by Gar he does *smell* just like our hogs in France.

The Proprietors of the Two Hundred additional Shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge are hereby notified, that the Directors have ordered an Assessment the sum of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, payable to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the Fifth Day of August next.

SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 18, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2. warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

July 5 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf.

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream coloured, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best or Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

A L L Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

Spring and Summer

G O O D S,

Which will be Sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N B Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, May 16 1796.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the South-West Part of East-Greenwich, containing 220 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Crib, thereon; also an excellent young Orchard of grafted Fruit, and is well watered.——The above will be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit.—For further Particulars inquire of ISAAC CARR, on the Premises.

Who has likewise for Sale a Lot of LAND in North-Kingstown, about Two Miles distant from thence, containing 22 Acres. Part of which is Wood and the other Pasture.

July 16 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh G O O D S.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Distiller, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Painter's Colours.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-Street,

To their large and general Assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

Which they sell on liberal Terms and Credit, Wholesale and Retail, have just added an Assortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Consisting of

White Lead,	Rose, or Dutch Pink,
Spanish Brown,	Best Drop Lake,
Spanish White,	Reeves's Patent Colours in
Verdigreate,	Boxes,
Vermilion,	Camel's Hair-Pencils assorted,
Prussian Blue, fine,	Also, a few Boxes of vege-
N° 1	table French *Rouge.*
Naples Yellow,	

An Assortment, as usual, of best SPICES, viz.

Cassia,	Mace &c.
True Cinnamon,	Fresh Flask Florence Oil, per
Cloves,	Case, or smaller Quantity.
Nutmegs,	

Newport, July 5, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN *and Mr.* LANGLEY's *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the Ferry-Wharf.*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN-BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.